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Is Published Weekly at
EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PENNA.,
BY JAMES G. HASSON,

Guaranteed Circulation, - - - - - 1,200

Subscription Rates.

One copy, 1 year, cash in advance.....$1 50
do do If not paid within 3 months, 1 75
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do do If not paid within the year, 2 25

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VOLUME XXIX. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1895. NUMBER 48.

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TRIAL LIST.
List of causes set down for trial the second week of December term, 1895.
Glass vs. Schwab.
Seitz vs. Jenkins.
Nathan vs. Jones.
Hipps & Lloyd vs. Craver.
Same vs. Same.
C. & C. Coal & Coke Co. vs. Stiles et al.
Hicks, assignee, vs. Plunkett.
Davis vs. Lukins & Haupt.
M Kay's Exrs. vs. Groome.
Davis vs. Krebbs.
Keagar vs. Hoyle.
Ankeny vs. Westover.
Weimer vs. Kerr.
Slonk, Anderson Mfg. Co. vs. Suppes.
Lambing vs. Parrish, Exrs.
Given et al. vs. Snyder.
Reichard vs. City of Johnstown.
Kahn, trustee, vs. Ogilvee et al.
Boswell vs. Blair.
Gallitin Water Co., vs. Gallitin Elec. L. Co.
Neely vs. Creswell.
Moore & Van Dusen vs. Moshannon Coal Co.
Page Harrow vs. Selb.
Kuhner vs. Lederick.
Over vs. Korbecks.

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IN A TIGER TRAP.

BY CHARLES EDWARD BARNES.

The royal Malay tiger is no gentleman. If he were, the following would never have been told.

Punda-Tsang was an innkeeper. He was sole proprietor of the Ballawari-Dak, which is a very big name for a very small native hotel about sixty miles north of Penang, and on the high road to the hunting steppes of the Bukit, or hill country. The quaint little hospice clung to the mountain side like a swallow's nest, high over the jungle-bedded Sungei, whose foaming, crashing torrents came down from the upper mountains like an endless charge of white cavalry to the sea. Punda was a good sort of a Malay, which means a bad sort of anything else. That is, he would plunder only on the securest principles, and never quarrel with a bigger man nor a better armed one than he. In this he differed from other Malays, who would plunder and knife upon no principle or provocation whatever, if they thought there was a ten-anna piece in the job.

But a deeper reading of this prosperous boniface of the jungles revealed the fact that he was capable of love—yes, even a tender, human affection; and that little Iali, his five-year-old daughter, was the object of a worship in his heart even more fervent than that which he bestowed upon the five homemade clay gods before which, in a dark corner of the dak, he burned a vast deal of ill-smelling punk. The second year of Tsang's married life had hardly begun when his beautiful wife was bitten by a yellow viper while gathering healing herbs down in the valley. When they found the poor creature she was dying—with a little newborn babe in her arms. This calamity the bereaved husband regarded as a direct visitation of the clay gods in the corner; only the day before he had robbed a Kling hunter of his rifle, leaving the poor fellow to make his way unarmed down to the sea, where he ran upon a pair of half-starved kukangs, a vicious species of Malay chimpanezee, in fleeing from which he fell over a cliff and was dashed to pieces.

One day two British naval officers stopped at the dak on their way down from a hunt in the hill country. We were seated under the palms before the bungalow after tiffin, smoking cheroots, while I listened to their exploits with interest. Suddenly four native Malays approached, wheeling a live tiger in a clumsy wooden cage, and halted before the dak. They were going to dispose of him to a naturalist down on the coast, who had a method of killing and stuffing animals by which the marvelous luster of their skins was preserved. The forest king was certainly a magnificent specimen. If you have never seen a live tiger fresh from the jungles, take my word for it, the ordinary caged tiger at the Zoo is as much like the former as canned strawberries are like the fresh, lustrous fruit of June. The Englishmen evidently thought so, too, as they concluded to buy him, and swear that they had captured him, and then to present the beast to the London Zoo. They bought the animal for 40 Mexican dollars, sent the natives back rejoicing and started down towards the coast, while Punda-Tsang, not contented with exacting 50 per cent. commission from the poor fellows for using his dak for a tiger mart, committed the meanest act of his life. He slyly sawed one of the cage bars nearly through in four places. Then he went to work planning to waylay the tiger on his way back to his haunts after he should break loose, which he knew would happen before the Englishmen could get many miles down the valley. He quietly pursued his planning until late that night, when he heard upon good authority that the tiger had broken jail and nearly killed one of his owners.

Here we reach the illustration of the first-mentioned fact, of which Tsang was ready to take advantage—that the Malay tiger is no gentleman. He knew that the beast will never walk up leisurely and take his bite like a smooth and oily ciubman at a free lunch, but that the very instant that he smells blood he will drop flat, and even if the feast is a mile away will begin a slow, creeping journey towards it, wasting hours perhaps, and working up a terrific hunger in the meantime. When he has approached within 20 feet of the prize, quivering with desire and terrible with greed, he will leap into the air like a cannon ball and plunge down upon his victim. Punda-Tsang knew all this; so he dug a pit down the valley, constructed a network of branches over it and laid the quarter of a bullock upon it. Then he waited for the tiger to scent the blood and make his slow, crawling journey, knowing that when he made the grand 20-foot leap he would go crashing through the network into the pit below. Then Tsang planned he would starve the beast, let down a cage baited with more fresh meat, and sliding the bars from above haul the captured tiger out and sell him over again. All of this might have happened, but it didn't. Events somewhat stranger and more terrible for Punda-Tsang interfered, doubtless as another direct visitation of the vengeance of the little clay gods in the bungalow corner, half concealed in clouds of punk smoke.

As little Iali was the innkeeper's constant solace and companion, she went with him to the pit digging, her father explaining to her the manner of capturing the "four-footed jungle god," which facts, instead of frightening the child, only helped to increase the stock of her play gods and demons which she molded deftly from the red clay of the ravine. With the appearance of the new moon, that mascot of the orientals, the pit was baited. For two days nothing was heard of the tiger, and Punda-Tsang began to fear that he had gone back to the hills by another route.

On the afternoon of the third day I sat on the cliff's edge, watching the mists rise from the roaring river bottom, a phenomenon which always accompanies the closing day. Suddenly there was a great shuffling of sandals about the compound, and I knew something extraordinary was taking place. I turned quickly; the big form of Punda-Tsang, the innkeeper, burst upon me suddenly, his flat face as pallid as a demon's, ferocious, but with the ferocity of nameless fear.

"Iali!" cried he, hoarsely. "Have you seen Iali?"

"No!" I replied, almost in a whisper. He did not wait, but sped towards the so-called bullock sheds, which were really caves cut in the solid rock beyond the dak. I had become attached to the child, whose marvelous beauty had charmed, and whose weird ways mystified me. But I had never been alone with her, knowing that any accident happening to Iali while in my keeping would result seriously for me—perhaps cost me my life. The coolies were flying hither and thither, making the air ring with their loud wails. Such agitation on the part of these vagabonds roused me to a realization of the child's danger. Suddenly I turned my eyes and thoughts in the direction of the ravine where the tiger trap lay. I recalled vividly the child's interest in the "jungle god" who was to be captured in the deep pit; and, knowing the little creature's absolute fearlessness, thought that, acting upon some childish impulse, she might have strayed down the narrow path to the pit. Meanwhile the wailing about me increased.

The distance to that tiger pit seemed to be doubled, and the time that elapsed before reaching it everlasting. The crackling of the leaves and twigs on the moss beneath my feet added to my trepidations. Almost before I realized it I had reached the big trap and then halted short, thrilled by the sound of something human. I looked up. Through the deepening mists and intervening boughs I saw the little child figure of Iali creeping out upon the withered branches over the pit. For the instant I had no power to move, nor dared I speak, lest, overcome with sudden fright, the frail little one might lose her foothold. Suddenly a new horror disclosed itself. What were those two glaring, cold, yet fiery points just beyond the pit, burning their way through the shadows? My God! It was the tiger. He was lying flat on the ground, couchant, paws extended, quivering, ready for the fatal spring.

In moments like these one's reasoning powers become superhuman. I saw that in all probability either Iali or I was to be sacrificed; which one depended entirely upon the caprice of the wild beast. I had heard that the calm, steady, fearless stare of a human is more terrifying to wild animals than guns that kill. On the instant I resolved to practice it; it was my only expedient. So I stared at those two coldly bright and glowing points of light like a madman, without a quiver, without a doubt.

Suddenly I saw the little figure waver on the dead branches over the mouth of the pit, and then—oh, horrors!—with a weak cry poor little Iali had lost her foothold and slipped slowly through the yielding boughs into the cave beneath. For a moment all was silent. Then I heard her childish prattle. The soft sand had broken Iali's fall and saved her life, while I was brought face to face with the most awful problem of my life. For what seemed hours I stood like a pillar of stone, the sweat pouring down my neck, my tongue hot and parched. One show of fear would, I knew, be fatal. The "jungle gods" are keen, like demons, measuring strength with man. How long could I keep up this maddening strain?—how long force upon the king beast this illusion of my superior will?

Suddenly, as I stood like one in a trance, facing this growing problem, I was conscious of a stir in the reeds and underbrush at my right hand. Though the sound caused me to tremble, I dared not take my eyes from the crouching monster beyond. The next instant, a strange, huge shape crept stealthily out of the underwood, and advanced into the clearing toward the pit—a ponderous black monster with the body of a beast, but lifting through the grass the head and shoulders of a human colossus. It was a mammoth orang-outang!

The tiger crouched lower. He seemed to be as nonplussed, as stuned by the intrusion of this huge interloper, as I was. In motionless silence, he transferred his burning gaze to the mammoth monster.

Advancing to the very edge of the pit, the huge ape slipped, but he recovered. Sly beast! He saw that the branches were only a blind. Then he walked around the edge of the trap, and knelt down like a human being, slowly, deliberately reaching out his long hairy arm till his giant hand clutched that bullock bone. Oh, what joy that calm, providential deed, brought to my heart! Then, to my intense relief, the orang slowly dragged the great mass of flesh off the network of branches upon the solid ground.

For a moment longer the gleam of those two terrible eyes now like peepholes into hell, followed the unsuspecting pilferer. Then came a rustle, a strange shriek like sudden thunder, a bound, and a roar, and the "jungle-god" had sprung into the air, and came down like a flashing avalanche full upon the broad body of the kneeling orang. A single paw struck the mammoth ape in the small of the back, and never shall I forget the sound of that blow which broke the bones of the orang's spine like a cannon ball. With an almost human groan, the rescuer of my life and her's I came to save, gave up the booty, together with his own life. Then the tiger, with a final flash of eyes full into my own, snatched up the carcass of the bullock in his flaming jaws, and slid off into the thick of the jungle.

I have often wondered since how things would have turned out if that tiger had been a gentleman.—The Black Cat.

Judicious Taffy.

Bridget (applying for a situation)—Oh, yis, mum. Oi lived in my last place t'ree weeks, mum.

Mrs. Van Nobbs—And why did you leave?

"Oi couldn't get along with her, she was so old and cranky."

"But I may be old and cranky, too."

"Cranky ye may be, mum, for faces are sometimes deceiving; but owld, niver!"

And Bridget got the place.—Pearson's Weekly.

—"So your mother keeps the strap she whips you with in the woodshed. Don't you think that's a queer place for it?" "Oh, no; that's where all the burning material is kept."—Nast's Weekly.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

—"They say that Cholly has lost his mind." "Is that so? Does he know it?"—Boston Courier.

—"He said I was his life's sunshine." "I guess you will find that all moonshine."—Boston Courier.

—Prisoner—"What, that man is going to defend me? Why, he couldn't bring an innocent person through!"—Fliegende Blaetter.

—"Tell me, guide, why so few people ascend that magnificent mountain." "Because no has ever fallen off it."—Fliegende Blaetter.

—"Well met, colonel!" "I'm not a colonel, sir!" "Pardon me! I was under the impression you had been in Georgia six weeks!"—Atlanta Constitution.

—Her Choice.—"What kind of a tie do you admire most?" he asked as he made his regular call. "The marriage tie," she answered truthfully, and without hesitation.—Detroit Free Press.

—Hoax—"You worked your way through college, didn't you?" Joax—"Right." Hoax—"What did you work at?" Joax—"The other students principally."—Philadelphia Record.

—Slobbs—"Jenkins told me Miss Beneonstreet was an old flame of yours." Blobbs—"An old flame? Impossible!" "Why impossible?" "She's from Boston."—Philadelphia Record.

—A—"When I see you I always think of the proverb: To whom God gives an office, to him he gives understanding." B—"But I have no office!" A—"Well, don't you see how that fits?"—Fliegende Blaetter.

—Mr. Spinks—"Well, Willie, has your sister made up her mind to go to the concert with me?" Willie—"Yep. She's made up her mind and she's makin' up her face now. She'll be down in a minute."—Great Divide.

—Miss Kostique—"Do you know when I see you looking so happy it reminds me of what a great poet once said." Cholly Saphead—"Indeed! Pway, what was it?" Miss K.—"Where ignorance is bliss."—Philadelphia Record.

—He—"I have never loved but once in all my life." She—"What?" He—"Fact, I assure you. It has somehow always happened that I never was quite free from the one girl by the time the next one came along."—Indianapolis Journal.

—Confident of It.—Lady of the House—"I should think you would be afraid to come around in the back yard. I notice you didn't do it last week on account of our big dog." Tramp—"No'm. But I knew that dog wasn't here any more." Lady of the House—"How do you know it?" Tramp—"I let him have that piece of pie you gave me."—Detroit Free Press.

TURNED THE TABLES.

How a Sharp Drummer Got the Best of a Mexican Bandit.

"From some of the reports circulated in the east," said German P. Tetnew, of Galveston, Tex., the other night, "one is led to believe that the western, particularly the far southwestern, citizen is a pretty bad man, whose chief amusement and means of gaining a livelihood consist of highway robbery. But I think the finest piece of 'holding up' I ever heard of was accomplished by a young New Yorker who traveled in our state and Mexico for a druggists' fancy articles manufactory.

"This young man," he continued, "was traveling in the state of Coahuila, Mexico, about two years ago and went one night to Saltillo, the capital of the state. It was the first time he had been in the town, and, after transacting a little business, he started out to see the sights. As he entered an isolated street he was suddenly confronted by a brigandish-looking fellow, who, in glib mongrel Spanish, demanded his valuables, with accompanying gestures that made his meaning perfectly intelligible to the intended victim. The highwayman held in one hand a long, sinister-looking knife and waved it about in a suggestive manner which implied the necessity of ready compliance with his wishes or a tragic result.

"But the salesman was a man of quick wit and ready resources. Instead of handing over his property he thrust his hand into his pocket, and a moment later the cold, shiny barrel of what seemed to be a revolver was pointed at the would-be robber's head.

"'Excuse me,' said the young man, 'but this is my game.'

"Naturally, the surprise caused by the unexpected production of the supposed revolver produced a change in the confident manner in which the robber had confronted the New Yorker, and he started back. Instantly the salesman knocked the knife from his hand, stooped down, picked it up, took the highwayman by the collar before he could escape and marched him before the police authorities. At the preliminary trial of the would-be robber the following morning the guilt of the prisoner was already established, and his commitment was about to follow when he asked if it were not an offense for strangers in the country to carry concealed weapons. He was told that it was. Then he demanded the arrest of the young salesman, charging him with carrying a revolver. The native justice asked the salesman if the charge was true. This was admitted. He was then asked if he still had the weapon concealed on his person. The young man said he had, but pleaded that its possession had the night before prevented a robbery and possibly murder. He was informed that such a circumstance did not alter the case and that he had violated the law.

"The prisoner smiled sardonically on beholding the tight place into which the authorities were seemingly drawing the New Yorker, but his mirth turned to disgust when the young man pulled the revolver from his pocket and laid it down before the magistrate. It was nothing but a cologne atomizer fashioned in the shape of a revolver, such as were manufactured in quantities several years ago."—Baltimore Sun.

—Borax is extensively used in preserving foods. Dr. Fere, of Paris, has tried it to cure epilepsy and finds that it is injurious to many persons. It causes loss of appetite, with burning pains in the stomach; favors skin diseases, especially eczema; produces baldness, and, above all, brings on kidney disease, converting slight disorders into fatal cases.

PETROLEUM WAGONS.

The New Motor Carriages and Their Cost.

Cheapness One of the Advantages of the Novel Conveyances—Received with Great Favor in This Country.

The practibility of these carriages seems to be placed beyond doubt. Since 1892 they have been growing in favor in France, and the only wonder is that we have not seen them over here before now. The future would appear to belong to them, if all be true, and we can hardly doubt the bona fides. They are as easily worked as a tricycle—probably easier. A novice, as many witness, is able upon the first trial to drive his carriage over 200 miles in 2 days of 10 hours apiece. Tourists have wandered over half a dozen departments in them, and the taste is spreading every day. Soon the enthusiasm will reach England, and then—well, it is difficult to say what will happen then.

For among the great advantages of the petroleum carriage is its remarkable cheapness. The cost of a carriage is not much in the first instance. They are built, as we have said, with touching fidelity to old forms. There is the dog-cart, the wagonette, the phaeton, the "break" and the "mylord," as our French friends have it. From a purely lay contemplation of these vehicles, we are not disposed to think that finality has been reached in regard to their shape.

When the first railway carriages were constructed, either out of loving conservatism or from a desire not to offend, they were built upon the line of the stage coach and colored to match. In time they achieved their own independence and individuality. Messrs. Panhard and Levassor will probably find time and experience ripen their invention in this respect. At present a voiture a deux places cost £368; a voiture a quartre places forme dogcart costs £200; the phaeton, £212, and the "mylord" heads the price list at £240. These cannot be reckoned extravagant prices. And when you have once purchased a voiture to your taste the saving seems amazing.

To begin with, two horses can be discarded; and horses, we believe, are roughly estimated to cost £25 or £30 a year apiece to keep. A purchaser of a petroleum carriage reckons that it costs him from 1.50f. to 2f. a day. The manufacturer's reckoning is 4c. per kilometer for a 2-seated carriage and 5c. for a 4-seated carriage; let us say, on an average, something between a half-penny and 3 farthings a mile.

Compare this with the expenses of horses. Let us say a cab horse costs some £36, and is available for three years; that constitutes a yearly charge of £12. Add to this £25 for food and keeping, and we get a total of £37. The initial outlay on the vehicle may be ignored, as we are also ignoring the initial cost of a voiture. A horse, year in and year out, would hardly do more than 15 miles a day. Out of these figures, which are, of course, rough, one may deduct something like twopence a mile as the cost of a horse carriage. The advantage is in favor of the petroleum carriage by 3 to 1.—London Saturday Review.

SUPREME MOMENT IN A LAUNCH

It Is When the Vessel First Gets Into the Water.

That a launch is a matter of mathematics, as well as of great skill and labor, is known by the fact that the man of science who has the matter in charge always makes a set of calculations showing the strain on the ship and its precise condition at practically every foot of the journey down the ways. If a boat should get in the way, or if it should take an unusual length of time to knock out the keel-blocks, or if any one of half a dozen things should cause serious delay, the scientific man knows just how long he can wait, and just how far the limit of safety extends.

There is always one supreme moment in a launch, and it is at a time that escapes the average spectator. It is when the vessel gets fairly well into the water. This is when an important factor known as the moment of buoyancy comes into play. If you can imagine a vessel sliding down an incline without any water into which to drop, you can see that the vessel would tip down suddenly at the end which has left the ways, and would rise at the end still on the incline. But really, in successful launches, the stern of the vessel is gradually lifted up by the water, and this throws the weight forward on that part of the ship still resting on the ways. The force of the water is called the "moment of buoyancy," and the natural tendency of the ship to drop to the bottom of the stream is called the "moment of weight." Now the moment of buoyancy must always be greater than the moment of weight; but it must not be very much greater, for if it were it would throw too much weight forward on the part of the ship still on the ways, and might break them down, or injure the plates or keel of the ship. When the great English battleship Ramillies was launched, this did really happen; and so great was the strain near the bow that parts of the cradle were actually pushed right into the bottom of the vessel. It is this danger of disaster that causes the scientific launcher to make the most careful calculations as to the conditions surrounding the ship at every foot of her journey into the water.—Frank Matthews, in St. Nicholas.

The "Parting Stone."

Among the old landmarks yet remaining in the Roxbury district, one of the most interesting is a large stone at the corner of Center and Roxbury streets, known as the "Parting Stone." On its northerly side it directs to Cambridge and Watertown, and on its southerly side to Dedham and Rhode Island. The front inscription is as follows: "The Parting Stone, 1744, P. Dudley." It is said that Lord Peary's soldiers read its inscription as they passed it by on their way to Lexington one hot April forenoon, and it has afforded information to the tired wayfarer for many a year. This is a durable and visible memorial of a man whose benefactions to the church, to the school and to the town of Roxbury were frequent, and were gratefully acknowledged.—

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

—Perfumes are now extensively manufactured in the United States, and the native articles are said by experts to compare favorably with foreign manufactures.

—England manufactures perfumes on a very large scale, importing many of the materials from other countries, but also making large use of home-grown herbs and flowers.

—Many woods have sugar and gum in their composition, and the presence of these elements is generally shown by the attraction the wood seems to have for many kinds of insects.

—The wheat yield in the Genesee valley, Idaho, this season is immense. W. N. Gibb thrashed 9,000 bushels off of 200 acres, averaging about 45 bushels to the acre. Dan Healy cut and thrashed 14 acres of wheat that went 52 bushels to the acre.

—A Missouri rattlesnake at the museum of comparative zoology at Cambridge has been observed to lose his skin twice a year and to add a rattle for every skin. Instead of losing the rattles as he does the skin, they are retained by the closing of the inner end of the old rattle over the knob of the new one, and accidents accepted, the snake bears with him this record of his age.

—The trade in California sweet wines is showing a gratifying increase. The total estimated product for this year is 3,000,000 gallons, which is 25 per cent. more than was marketed last year. Heretofore there has been little profit in the vintages because of the fierce competition of growers, but the producers have now made arrangements with a sweet-wine syndicate which will control the entire product of the state and give all concerned some share in the profit.

—In America it has been observed that bees often bore tubular corollas in order to get at the nectar of flowers, instead of entering by the mouth, as humblebees do in Europe. In essays on the cross-fertilization of flowers, this supposed anomaly has been the subject of much comment. It now appears that the humblebees of Europe and America have identical habits in regard to the manner in which visits to flowers are made, and that it is the class of insects known as the carpenter bee, or the borer, which works in the outside manner indicated.

—The question of the influence of the size of seeds upon germination and upon the size of the plants that spring therefrom has recently been studied anew by Mr. B. F. Galloway, a summary of whose conclusions is given by the Gardeners' Chronicle. The weight and size of the seed are of great importance. A large seed germinates better and more quickly, and with it one can count upon having at the same moment from 85 to 90 per cent. of the total crop, while with small seeds the crop reaches maturity only in successive periods of time, so that at no moment in gathering the crop in toto could we have the same proportion of the whole. Besides, where with small seeds four successive crops are obtained, we have six with large seeds, their evolution occurring with greater rapidity.

THE SIN-EATER.

A Curious Funeral Rite Which Obtained in Wales.

The principality of Wales has within living memory possessed an official known as the "sin-eater." It was the practice for a relative—usually a woman—to put on the breast of a deceased person a quantity of bread and cheese and beer, and the sin-eater was sent for to consume them and to pronounce the everlasting rest of the departed. It was believed that in doing this he absolutely ate and appropriated to himself the sins symbolized by the viands, and thereby prevented their disturbing the repose of the sinner who had committed them. Such an arrangement would obviously leave nothing to be desired on the one side, but how it worked on the other we are not told. What was supposed to be the condition of this spiritual undertaker after the ceremony was concluded? Did his "appropriation" of the dead man's sins imply a sort of moral assimilation of them, answering to his physical assimilation of the bread and cheese? The question would obviously be one of some importance to a sin-eater in large practice. If the responsibilities of his profession were as great as ties of his profession were as great as hypothesis, he would need to retire from it early, and to devote a considerable portion of his closing years to repentance and good works.

Again, it is natural to ask what happened at the decease of a popular or "fashionable" sin-eater. Would anyone among his professional brethren undertake to eat his sins, even in the first flush of satisfaction produced by stepping into his shoes? If so, then, indeed, has the epithet of "gallant" been rightly bestowed upon little Wales. It is as though one doctor succeeding to another's practice should consent to assume the moral responsibility for his late colleague's treatment of all his deceased patients, in addition to his own similar burdens.

We yield to none in admiration of the quiet and homely heroism of the medical profession, but we doubt whether it would enable them to face such an ordeal as this. As to the Welsh practitioners to whom we have compared them, we shrink from pursuing the analysis further. It is evident that, as in the schoolboy game of "conquerors," where a stone which can smash the smasher, of, say, 43 other stones takes over all its conquests, and becomes itself a "forty-fourer," so the responsibilities of these unhappy men might accumulate at an alarming rate. One hardly dares to contemplate the internal condition of the sin-eater who had in life attended a long series of other sin-eaters. The cheese would be almost converted into welsh rabbit before he had got it down.—London Times.

A Good Word for Wagner.

Policeman—And are the folks not at home, Biddy?

Bridget—No, indade, Mister Roundsman; they have all gone to the theayter, and it's one of Wagner's operas, I hear. God bless the man. He wrote such large pieces that I'm all alone in the house for the nixt three hours.—Texas Siftings.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.,

FRIDAY, - - DECEMBER 6, 1895.

EARLY in January next the Hon. Wm. McKinley will find himself in a rather extraordinary situation. He will be out of office.

ON Tuesday, the first working day of congress, bills for public buildings amounting to $3,550,000 were introduced in the house, and others amounting to $4,000,000 in the senate. As in no cases here reckoned were the bills duplicated, we have a record of big sums struck for in this opening raid.

A CORNER in camphor is now being worked and prices have been sent up to unusual figures. It happens that Japan has secured control of all the camphor producing lands by acquiring Form osa, just as it has come into enlarged use for the manufacture of explosives. Concidentally, the "nitrate king" and others have cornered the visible supply.

JOHN BARDSLEY, late city treasurer of Philadelphia, a high priest in the g. o. p., until enforced retirement in the Eastern penitentiary about five years ago, wants a pardon and although he has about ten years yet to serve he is very likely to get what he wants. The elections are over, there is a Republican governor, the Pardon Board is Republican, and as Bardsley never peached on his confederates who are still what Bardsley was, "men of influence in the g. o. p," why, as a matter of course, Mr. Bardsley will be pardoned.

IN an elaborately trimmed coffin, with silver name-plate and all, a fox terrior named Sport was buried in New York on Wednesday in Woodlawn Cemetery like a human being. The dog was a pet in the family of Mrs. Ida Hopper, of 109 West Sixty-Eighth street. It was reported that Sport had been unhappy some time, and that he leaped from the roof with suicidal intent. Mrs. Hopper gave the undertaker full power to select trimmings for the coffin, and ordered a plate bearing the dog's name to be placed on the lid. The undertaker was paid $50 for burying Sport.

AN awkward situation is brought about in the public schools of Philadelphia by the compulsory education law. There is such a deficiency of school houses in that city that at least ten thousand children are insufficiently accommodated. The city funds are so largely absorbed by the political ringsters that there is not enough left to provide adequate facilities for the schools. In this dilemma, in which a large percentage of the children can't find room in the school house, a Republican legislature passes a law compelling all the children to be sent to school under severe penalty if the law is not observed. This situation will prove rather embarrassing.

DO THE workingmen ever stop to think that their condition would be very much better if the highly protected Pennsylvania manufacturers and mill owners had not believed in and practiced free trade in labor? These manufacturers, while demanding protection for their product, were not averse to importing cheap foreign labor out of employment. Fifteen years have made a big change in the labor market of the country, and the American workmen should have no difficulty in discovering that while the protected manufacturers have grown rich by the employment of cheap labor the American workman has grown poorer. The friends of a home market are not the friends of home labor.

THE suggestion of Ex Governor Flower, of New York, that the people who have comparatively small amounts of gold hoarded away should bring it out and sell it to the government has borne some fruit. The New York sub-treasury reports having received $188,835 from these sources during last week. Probably when all the other agencies have been heard from it will be found that the amount of hidden gold called out has reached nearly or quite half a million, and, while this is not much in itself, it is a large sum to be secured by the small amount of notoriety the scheme has had, and an earnest of the readiness with which the people would respond to a formal appeal by the treasury for this purpose.

THE author of the Wilson tariff bill, Postmaster-General Wilson, said to an interviewer on Monday: "Mr. Reed's speech is a deliberate admission that the legislation of the last congress if undisturbed will work out a restoration of prosperity to the country.

"That legislation was the repeal of all the important acts of his former congress, with a single exception, from which acts have followed in quick succession most of the distress and troubles of the past three years.

"The Fifty-first congress gave us the Sherman bill, which disordered our finances and brought on the panic; the McKinley bill, which rapidly cut down revenue below expenditures, and but for the use of a trust fund deposited by the banks, amounting to nearly sixty millions, would have made a deficit before the end of the Harrison administration. It gave us a permanent scale of higher expenditures and came near giving us a force bill.

"We repealed the Sherman and the McKinley bill, did away with federal election laws and cut down expenses as far it was possible to do it.

"Now comes the practical admission of the highest official in the Republican party that the country needs merely rest to recuperate under our legislation. "It confesses that the existing tariff if left alone will produce ample revenues, and does not hurt one industry."

OWING to the fact that many magistrates before whom pension vouchers are executed have been in the habit of forwarding such vouchers to the pension agent for payment enclosed in envelopes which do not have the proper amount of postage thereon, thus putting the pension agents to the trouble and expense of paying the over due postage before such packages can be delivered, it has become necessary for the pension department to adopt a stringent rule for the collection of such abuses. Pension agents have therefore been instructed by the department at Washington to hereafter refuse payment of such deficient postage and to allow all such packages to go to the dead letter office.

Speaking upon this subject Captain Skinner the pension agent at Pittsburg says: "This abuse has grown to such proportions that I have been obliged to pay as much as three dollars in one month on account of such deficient postage. The fault is not with the pensioners who mail their own vouchers because a single letter stamp is always sufficient for the transmission of a single voucher, but with certain magistrates and claim agents who are in the habit of transmitting each quarter a large package of vouchers with a single postage stamp thereon, evidently expecting that the pension agent will pay the deficient postage rather than delay payment to the pensioners. We have sought to correct these petty abuses by saving the envelopes and returning them to the senders thereof, but this course has had little effect in stopping what might be called "a system of petty swindling," because we are informed that many of these magistrates collect two cents for postage from every pensioner whose voucher they execute and then fail to use such stamps for the purpose intended. In view, therefore, of this recent order from the pension bureau at Washington I trust that all pensioners and magistrates in the district may pay close attention to this matter of postage in the future. If they do not they may expect great delay in transmission of checks, because all such packages deficient in postage will surely go to the dead letter office."

AFTER all, says the Harrisburg *Patriot*, why shouldn't the advice of Congressmen Hicks and Mahon be followed and that of Speaker Reed be set aside?. If the Wilson tariff law involved the country in its financial trouble—and the Republicans won upon that declaration—why should not a Republican congress frame a bill that Republicans believe would abrogate the provisions of that law and provide a plan that will restore and perpetuate prosperity?.

IT is not enough to say that a Democratic president would veto such a bill. Perhaps he would. Indeed he certainly would, for he insists that what the Republicans call "a prosperity tariff" is solely "a customs revenue system designed for the protection and benefit of favored classes at the expense of the great mass of our countrymen." But the anticipation of senatorial disapproval or presidential rebuke did not deter the Democrats from outlining and contending for a better revenue policy when they held but a single branch of the government. A Democratic house framed its bill, passed it and went to the country for approval. Why should not a Republican house and a Republican senate have equal courage and statesmanship and let the country know what it is to expect if a Republican president is elected?

If Republican success was brought about to change the tariff policy surely the people are entitled to have what they voted for. And if another election is to be fought on the tariff question why shouldn't the people be given to know—in the form of a bill approved by a Republican house and a Republican senate—just what they are to expect if they elect a Republican president?

Congressmen Hicks and Mahon may not have the political shrewdness of Speaker Reed but they have the courage of their protection convictions. They believe the Republican party was put in power in the house to revise the tariff and they think the body to which they belong ought to keep its compact regardless of the hindrances a Democratic executive may throw in their way. Aren't they right and Reed wrong?

HOLMES, the multi-murderer, who was convicted in Philadelphia last week, was on Saturday refused a new trial and Judge Arnold at once sentenced him to death. He is charged with twenty-three murders and is one of the most desperate and blood- thirsty criminals on record if guilty of only half of the crimes charged. Among his victims were Benjamin F. Pitezel and three children; Julia Connor, wife of his bookkeeper and daughter, Pearl; Emeline C. Cigraud, his stenographer; Robert E. Pheps, Emily Van Tassel, Minnie and Nana Williams. Still other persons who have from time to time been reported to be missing are believed to have been victims of Holmes. In all, Holmes has been charged with the murder of twenty-three persons. He was an insurance agent and would first insure their lives in his favor and then kill them.

THE fifty-fourth session of congress assembled Monday last. Three hundred and fifty-six members will constitute a full house—one hundred and sixty seven of whom will be new men—two hundred and forty-four Republicans, one hundred and four Democrats, six Populists, and two with no particular political classification. In the senate there will be forty-two Republicans, forty-one Democrats, and five Populists. The house was organized with Thomas B. Reed in the speaker's chair. If two Populists act with the Republicans in the senate, and it is probable that many at least will so act; the Republicans will also organize that body.

WITH $70,000 in precious stones on his person, Anton Hodenpyl, a New York diamond merchant, fell from a wagon at Peoria, Ill., and soon died.

Washington Letter.

Washington, D. C., Nov., 30, 1895.—President Cleveland has completed his annual message to congress and to-day that interesting document was submitted to the cabinet and discussed. Its contents will, of course, remain secret until it goes to congress, which will probably not be until next Tuesday, as the session of the house on Monday will be taken up by the election of speaker and the other officers of that body.

Mr. Reed must expect to be more Czar-like than ever in his rule over the Republicans of the house, if he really thinks he can prevent all legislation except that of passing the regular appropriation bills, as those friendly to him and his aspirations for the Republican presidential nomination say he does. Other candidates for that nomination have followers in the house who have something to say about that. In this connection a suggestion has been made by a business man of prominence, which might be turned to good account by President Cleveland a little later on, if he were disposed to accept it. Although there are a considerable number of Republicans in the house who are in favor of sinking partisanship and legislating for the relief of the treasury, and consequently of the country, they are keeping very quiet now and will continue to do so until Speaker Reed announces the house committees Then they will speak their minds. It is the idea of the business man before mentioned that if properly managed a compromise could be brought about by which some financial legislation that would be of benefit to the country could be secured. He thinks that if President Cleveland would invite some of these men to a personal conference at which both sides should frankly state their opinions that by each side giving up a little a bill could be drawn up that would prevent further bond issue and that would pass both house and senate and be signed by the president. The idea is at least unique.

Representative Downing, the only Illinois Democrat who will sit in the present house, and he only got in by a majority of 40 votes, takes a cheerful view of Democratic prospects in that state. He says: "I think the friction that has heretofore existed among the Democrats of Illinois on the subject of silver will disappear, and that all the factions will be found fighting together in the utmost harmony in 1896. Col. William R. Morrison is the choice of our people for the presidency, and he will be supported just as stanchly by the free silver men as by the advocates of sound money. The people know and admire him, and he has never disappointed them. His unspotted record is his highest eulogium."

There are many Democrats both in and out of congress, who are in favor of the building of the Nicaragua canal, either directly by the U. S. government or by guaranteeing the bonds of the canal company, but there will not be so many of them if the Republicans are to continue their present abuse of the president who appointed a commission to examine the canal and report thereon, as directed by the last congress, and of the three gentlemen, one army engineer, and one civil engineer, who composed that commission, because its report has shown that the difficulties of building the canal are much greater than the canal company's officials had represented them to be, and because the report estimates the cost to be nearly double what the canal company does. No matter whether a man favors or opposes the idea of government aid in building the canal there is no sense in his objecting to the truth and the whole truth being put before congress before final action is taken. If the friends of the canal are wise they will try to muzzle those Republicans who are making use of abuse instead of arguments.

Sir Julian Pauncefote will be sorry he so forgot himself as to abuse senator Morgan, in an official paper, for the opinions he expressed on the floor of the senate concerning those claims for seizure of illegal sealers in Bering Sea. Senator Morgan is a fighter. Just now he merely says of Sir Julian's abuse: "I think it is a piece of presumptive arrogance on his part," but just wait until he tackles the subject on the floor of the senate. M.

Shower of Vitrol.

Portland, Me., December 1.—Mrs. Mary Cavanaugh, a divorced woman, was passing down Congress street on her way to the theater last night, when she met John Conly, an acquaintance. Near the entrance to the theater a man stepped up and threw vitrol in her face, destroying the right eye, injuring the other and burning the face generally. It is believed that she will die.

The man escaped. His identity is not positively known, but suspicion rests on the woman's former husband, who, it is said, has threatened to "fix" Conly. After Cavanaugh was divorced, two years ago, he left the city, and had not been here until last night. Mrs. Cavanaugh says he has threatened to kill her.

To night two ladies were accosted by a man in front of the postoffice, who, after peering into their faces for a moment, made a motion with his hands and ran down the street. The women found that he had thrown a lot of vitrol on their cloaks, entirely ruining them.

Pupils injured By a Falling Ceiling.

Paterson, N. J., December 2.—The falling of a ceiling in public school No. 3 on Main street, shortly after 11 o'clock this morning, resulted in the serious, if not fatal, injury of one little girl and the painful injury of at least a dozen other pupils. The accident occurred without warning and created a panic throughout the school building. When the dust had partly subsided a number of children were found to be injured. Some were unconsious and most all of them seemed to be in a half fainting condition. The most seriously injured were Belk Craig, aged 10 years, scalp almost torn from her head; Archie Graham, 9 years, and Ida Hurtzburg, badly cut about the head.

Silver Conference a Failure.

Washington, December 2.—The silver conference called for to-day was a disappointment to its projectors. The only senators who attended were Allen, Kyle, Peffer and Stewart, populists; Tillman, Democrat, and Pritchard, Mantle and Teller, Republicans. The last named gentlemen were only there a few moments, and took no part in the proceedings.

The small attendance showed those present that nothing could be done at this meeting. Senator Peffer was of the opinion that party ties were too strong to hope to organize a silver party in the senate, while Senator Allen said he hoped something might come from this preliminary meeting.

REPORTS from Union county, Tenn., say revenue officers captured a still, 20 persons and 1,000 gallons of whisky. The still was run near a church and a deacon of the church was the leader of the moonshiners.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Sheriff Tamsen on Trial.

New York, December 3.—The trial of Sheriff Edward J. H. Tamsen, on the indictment found against him last August, alleging carelessness and incompetency in allowing the three postoffice burglars—Killoran, Russell and Allen—to escape from Ludlow street jail, began to-day.

The district attorney has obtained the confession of a man who aided and abetted in the escape of the prisoners. This man—Bill Vosburg, the notorious bank thief—in order to save himself from dying in a felon's cell, has unfolded the whole history of the escape of the burglars from Ludlow street jail and of the circumstances leading up thereto.

Vosburg is the father in law of Russell. The latter is now under arrest in Belgium awaiting extradition. It was Vosburg who, in the guise of a preacher, conveyed to Killoran, Russell and Allen the revolvers with which they intimidated the keepers. It was Vosburg who secreted the three fugitives while the police of this and other cities were searching high and low for them.

"I was told," said Vosburg, "by Russell and the others that the guys in the prison were soft marks, and if a couple of guns could be sneaked in they would do the rest. It was plain sailing for me. I was on good terms with Raebe and the keepers, and they never searched me when I went in."

A Vanderbilt Palace.

New York, December 1.—The work on George W. Vanderbilt's estate near Asheville, N. C., on which he has erected a mansion that breaks all records for residences in this country, is reported to be nearly finished. The mansion stands on a spot once occupied by a mountain peak. Mr. Vanderbilt had the peak cut off and carted away. In order to expedite the construction of his castle a plant was put up that turned out 60,000 bricks and 2,000 flower pots a day, the latter to be used in the 75 acre plot set aside for green houses and nurseries.

A $50,000 railroad was built between Biltmore Station and the castle for the transfer of materials and this line will be torn up when the work is done.

There is a deer park of 3,000 acres, and extensive trout ponds. The greatest curiosity of the estate, however, is the fact that right in the center of it stands the shanty of a colored man who refused to sell his nine acres to the millionaire. The entire enterprise, it is estimated, will cost Mr. Vanderbilt about $5,000,000. The annual outlay, of course, will be enormous.

The Korean King's Son Coming.

Washington, D. C., December 3.—Mail advices from Korea confirm the cabled announcement that Prince Ouye Wha, the second son of the King, is now on his way to this country on a special mission to thank President Cleveland for the interest the United States has manifested in the independence of the Hermit Kingdom. The Prince is attended by Youn Che Ho, recently vice president of the Foreign Affairs Office at Seoul, who was for twelve years an exile in this country. The Prince is expected here in two or three weeks, and will probably spend a month in Washington, after which he will go to England and Russia, with messages to Queen Victoria and the Czar.

Prince Ouye Wha is about nineteen years of age, and is said to be the brightest member of the royal family.

Died From Hydrophobia.

Shamokin, December 2.—George Shuey, Jr., aged 30 years, died this morning from hydrophobia. Nine months ago Shuey was bitten by a mad dog, but up to Saturday last he felt no ill effects from the wound. On Saturday Mr. Shuey complained of feeling nervous As the hours passed his nervousness increased and he paced the floor in agony of restlessness. His wife and two children did all they could to soothe him, but he grew worse. He complained that his flesh felt as though it was being pricked by needles. Towards midnight he began to bark, snap his teeth and froth at the mouth. By this time Mrs. Shuey had summoned a physician, who, with the aid of four men, tied Shuey down. The unfortunate man rapidly grew worse and went from paroxysm to paroxysm until he died.

Senator Hill Angry.

Minneapolis, December 1.—Senator David B. Hill's lecture tour in the Northwest has proved a failure and came to an abrupt end to-day, when the senator closed his business arrangements and returned to New York, with the reason assigned for this action that he had contracted a severe cold while at Duluth, making him adverse to further public speaking at present.

The fact is, however, that the audiences which gathered to listen to him at Milwaukee, St. Paul and Duluth were so meager that the financial returns were insufficient to pay expenses, and Senator Hill refused to talk for nothing. He lectured last night at Duluth and came to Minneapolis this morning. He was booked for ten lectures altogether.

Will Hunt for the Pole Again.

Kansas City, Mo., December 2.—Professor Dynche, of the Kansas university, said to-day that he had practically decided to make another trip to the Arctic ocean in search of the pole, having received an offer of assistance, but he declines to name the source of the offer. It is supposed the American museum, under whose auspices he joined the Peary expedition, has something to do with the offer. The professor said the insufficiency of the food supply has been the sole cause of the failure of previous expeditions, and that given plenty to eat he will get to the north pole as easily as he got within 800 miles of it. His present plan is to creep around the west coast of Greenland and then make a dash for the pole by sledge or boat.

Three Days of Grace.

Constantinople, December 3.—It is reported here that after the meeting of the ambassadors yesterday Sir Philip Currie, the British ambassador, notified the Turkish government that if the firmans asked for were not granted by Saturday next, a British gunboat would be sent through the straits of the Dardanelles without the sultan's permission, to act as an extra guardship in the Bosphorus, for the protection of the British embassy.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTICES.

—The Kennebec river at Augusta, Me., froze over Monday for the first time this season.

—Cal McCarthy, the ex-pugelist, died at St. Francis hospital, in Jersey City, of consumption.

—Ohio coal miners expect another strike over their demand to be paid in cash rather than store orders.

—A column of troops had a skirmish with a band of insugents in Sancti Spiritus, Cuba, killing five of them.

—It is reported there are 150 deaths a day from small pox in Rio Janeiro and the inhabitants are panic stricken.

—Robert Dale, who threw his year-old child and himself out of a New York tenement window, died in a hospital.

—The United States gunboat Concord is reported to have been seriously damaged by going ashore on the Chinese coast.

—Samuel Hunter, of Unity township, Westmoreland county, recently sold 150 acres of coal land to the H. C. Frick Coke company for $90,000.

—The rights of way have been recorded, and the Bellefonte Central railway will be extended in the near future from State college to Pine Grove Mills.

—Wild geese are devastating the wheat fields near El Reno, Oklahoma. Hundreds are killed every day. They do as much damage as the grasshoppers.

—The nurses at the Emergency hospital, Milwaukee, struck Saturday night because the Common council refused to allow them $3 per week. This will leave the institution without nurses.

—The trial of Sheriff Tamsen, of New York, for misdemeanor in allowing the post office burglars, Allen, Killoran and Russell, to escape from Ludlow street jail may take place this week.

—The New Orleans Chamber of Commerce advocates holding an international exposition there in 1903, commemorative of the centenniel of the purchase of Louisianna by the United States.

—A cave-in resulting in the loss of thirteen or fourteen lives occurred at the Tilly Forster mines at Carmel, N. Y., on Friday afternoon. Out of one gang of eleven men only five came out alive.

—Because he was expelled from membership in the church at Dermott, Ark., William Glover, colored, sought an explanation on Sunday. He got into a quarrel and was shot dead by Jerome Hess, also colored.

—While helping to pull the steamer to a fire Thanksgiving Day, A. J. McClellan, a member of the Reliance Fire company of Philipsburg, fell over unconcious and died in a few minutes. Heart trouble was the cause of death.

—By a unanimous vote the Board of Aldermen of Buffalo late Saturday night promised to give the Buffalo Traction company a franchise for its lines. Thomas Johnson, of Cleveland, is at the head of the new company.

—The office of the Royersford Glass company at Spring Dale, Pa., was visited by burglars on Tuesday evening, who blew open the safe, rendering it a total wreck. Only one cent in money was secured by the robbers.

—Near Unadilla, Ga., W. T. Sangater, a court officer, was killed while attempting to serve a warrant on Tony Sutton, a desperado, who was aided by his father and brother. It is believed the brothers have been lynched, having been taken from officers.

—On Saturday last William Eberman, a merchant, doing business at Mount Union, Huntingdon county, became crazed from an overdose of whisky and morphine. When placed in confinement he battered his head against the walls and was insensible when found. He is not expected to recover.

—In the case at Leavenworth, Kan., against Crawford Moore for shooting four times at Major John Laing because he interfered with the defendant's domestic affairs, one of Moore's lawyers came into court Saturday with 502 letters alleged to have been written by Laing to Moore's wife. The case was deferred.

—Charles Johns, in the Delaware, near Bristol, Pa., a few days ago, was fishing for plain fish, when he say a pig swimming down stream, evidently almost exhausted. Moved by an impulse of playfulness, he threw his hook toward the pig. The pig made a desperate bite, took the hook in his mouth, and was helped and steered safely ashore by the fisherman.

—The coinage at the Philadelphia mint for the last two months has been confined exclusively to the output of one cent pieces. The average daily coinage amounts to 150,000 or $1,500. The cause is attributed to the fact that all over the country merchants are marking down prices from round figures, this necessitating an unusually large quantity of pennies in making change.

—As Isaac Carson, a day laborer, of Irwin, was crossing the Pennsylvania railroad tracks a short distance east of the station in Irwin, about 2 o'clock Friday morning, he was struck by No. 21, a fast train going west, and instantly killed. He was thrown up against a freight car on the siding and almost every bone in his body broken. The deceased was aged about 38 years and leaves a wife and several children.

—It is said that the directors of the Pennsylvania railroad have been assured by an electrical expert that they can save $5,000,000 a year in coal bills by using an electric motor fed with a current produced by a gas engine. As at the last test an electric engine drew the heaviest load ever drawn by a single locomotive, practical railroad men are beginning to think that they may be a great deal closer a revolution than they dreamed of a year ago.

—The daughter of Millionaire Henry L. Higginson, of the banking firm of Lee Higginson & Co., Boston, Mass., eloped Saturday night with a lawyer in moderate circumstances named Smith. The Higginson house is closed to all comers, Mr. Higginson having gone to the residence of a friend to escape interviews. It is understood that the elopers have been obliged to meet clandestinely owing to parental opposition. It is supposed that they have gone to New York.

A Welcome Esher of '96.

The beginning of the new year will have a welcome usher in the shape of a Fresh Almanac, descriptive of the origin, nature and uses of the national tonic and alternative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Combined with the descriptive matter will be found calendar and astronomical calculations absolutely reliable for correctness, statistics, illustrations, verses carefully selected, and other mental food highly profitable and entertaining. On this pamphlet, published and printed by The Hostetter Company, of Pittsburg, 60 hands are employed in the mechanical department alone. Eleven months are devoted to its preparation. It is procurable free, of druggists and country dealers everywhere, and is printed in English, German, French, Spanish, Welsh, Norwegian, Holland, Swedish and Bohemian.

FOR ALL THE NEWS, READ THE FREE MAN. $1.50 per year.

J. B. WILBER,

One-Price Cash Clothier.

SUITS

If you want good Clothes, warm Stylish Suits that fit, not the ordinary kind, but the best that can be had

CHEVIOTS, WORSTEDS and CASSIMERES.

All new effects, all handsome designs, everything up-to-date. Then it will pay you to look over our line of goods before buying your Winter Clothing.

The best store in Cambria county. WHY? Because our prices are lower in proportion to quality of goods than anywhere else. But we do not ask you to take our word for it. WHY? Because that is what they all say. We like to let our Clothes speak for themselves. They do it.

If we tell you that we can sell you a good, black, all-wool Cheviot Suit for $6.50 you might doubt our word. Prices give no idea as to quality of goods. They must be seen to be appreciated. Take the time and trobble to come in and see these Suits. You will be surprised at the quality. A greater surprise is in store for you as you learn of the wonderful bargains offered you right in our store. Of course we have them cheaper, and up to the Swell Suits, fit for any man to wear, and at the lowest prices consistent to quality of material and finish.

OVERCOATS

Prices amount to nothing unless the goods are examined, tested and compared. We're anxious to have our goods examined. Glad to have them tested and court comparison. After this our prices will mean much and the saving will be apparent, especially in our $10.00 line of Overcoats.

J. B. WILBER,

Ebensburg.

NEW TIN SHOP IN EBENSBURG.

Spouting, Roofing and Repairing done PROMPTLY.

Stoves, Ranges, Heaters and Furnaces, Agricultural Implements.

H. A. SHOEMAKER.

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The Atlantic Refining Co., of Pittsburg, Pa., make a specialty of manufacturing for the domestic trade the finest brands of

Illuminating and Lubricating Oils, Naphtha and Gasoline

That can be

MADE FROM PETROLEUM.

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NO. 432 MAIN STREET,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

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NEW LINE OF FALL GOODS

NOW ON SALE AT

BRADLEYS' CASH STORE,

GALLITZIN, PENNA.

New Dress Goods. New Linings and New Trimmings. Full line of Prints, Muslins and Novelty Goods of all descriptions. Plenty of

Fall Underwear

for Ladies, Men and Children, commencing in price from 17c. for Heavy Weight Ladies' Vest Men's Shirts and Drawers from 25c. up to Finest Made.

New Patterns in Blankets

from 75c. up to $3.50 for all-wool Plaid Blanket.

New Styles in Shoes, Hats—everything—all at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Come in and see our Stock. It is full and Complete.

THOS. BRADLEY'S,

LARGEST DRY GOODS STORE IN TOWN.

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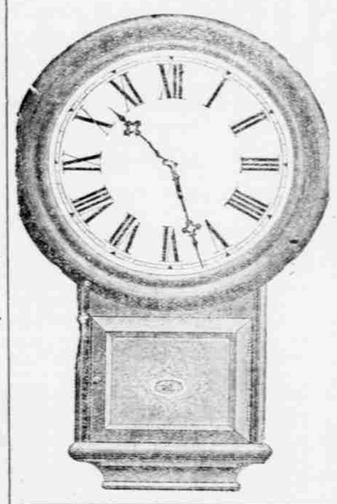
—PRACTICAL—

WATCHMAKER & JEWELER

—AND DEALER IN—



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JEWELRY, SILVERWARE,

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OPTICAL GOODS.

SOLE AGENT FOR THE

CELEBRATED ROCKFORD WATCHES.

Columbia and Fredonia Watches

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LARGE SELECTION OF ALL KINDS OF JEWELRY ALWAYS ON HAND.

My line of Jewelry is unsurpassed. Come and see for yourself before purchasing elsewhere.

All work guaranteed.

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PROCESSION

—IN—

High Art Clothing for Short, Stout and Regular Sizes, and Furnishings.

Stylish, serviceable goods—the correct thing in men's wear—money-saving prices. Children's Suits in all grades now on show. Our fall stock of High Art Clothing, the pick and flower of the country's clothing, especially selected fabrics, tailor made garments in all the newest and most fashionable shapes. Our men's apparel is made on the new principle—every garment is fitted to a living model and conforms to the natural lines of the human figure. As a result we can guarantee a perfect fit.

See our immense stock of Overcoats and Underwear.

I am the only clothier that sells High Art Clothing in Blair county.

JOHN McCONNELL

1300 Eleventh Ave., Altoona, Pa.

Before Deciding

about the new cook stove, see the

CINDERELLA STOVES AND RANGES.

Examine them, and convince yourself that when we say they are the best, we only state facts.

Made in all styles and sizes.

Every new feature that is of value to a housekeeper.

Their cleanliness lessens labor. Their economy saves money.

Sold by the following dealers: EBENSBURG—H. A. Shoemaker. CARROLLTOWN—P. J. Dietrich. HASTINGS—I. E. Bender. SPANGLER—E. M. Binder. PATTON—A. M. Thomas. [illegible]

Carriage and Wagon Shop.

Having opened up in the shop lately occupied by J. A. Boney in the West ward of Ebensburg, I am prepared to do all kinds of Wagon and Carriage Work on the shortest notice and at reasonable terms. Carriage Trimming, Cushions and Side Curtains furnished to order. Orders taken for Spring Wagons and Buggies.

Special attention given to Repair Work and Painting and satisfaction guaranteed.

H. E. BENDER,

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PINK - DYSPEPSIA - TABLETS

A SURE CURE FOR

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.

Will immediately Strengthen Stomach and Restore Appetite. For sale by Druggists or sent promptly by mail on receipt of price. 50c a box.

BAYARD DRUG CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

Nov. 1.6m.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY, - - DECEMBER 6, 1895.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—Editor Foley, of the Carrolltown *News*, was serving his country in town this week as a juror.

—Messrs. O'Hara, Luther & Davis, liverymen in this place, lost a horse by death on Sunday.

—Mr. A. J. Lieb, one of Nicktown's enterprising citizens, was a visitor to Ebensburg on Thursday.

—William McGough, Esq., one of Lilly's oldest representative citizens, was doing duty as a juror this week.

—Rev. Fathers O'Shea, of Loretto, and Rossensteel, of Tyrone, Pa., were visitors to Ebensburg on Wednesday.

—Paul Yahner, Esq., of Elder township, spent several days in town this week in attendance at court as a witness.

—On Saturday Mr. Scott Bracken, of of Vintondale, killed a catamount in the wilds of Blacklick near that place.

—Eddie, son of B. A. Shoemaker, of this place, was bitten on the hand by a dog a few days ago. No serious results are anticipated, however.

—Select Councilman Alexander Kennedy, of the Sixth ward, Johnstown, was stricken with paralysis Sunday evening and his condition is critical.

—Undertakers, under a law which goes into effect December 7, must take out a license. They are required to pay a license fee of $25 to conduct that business.

—On Friday morning last the general store and dwelling owned by John T. Oversdorff at Marrellville were destroyed by fire. The loss is $5,500 and is insured.

—John Thompson, a lad of 15, was killed while trapping cars in Urey mine, No. 3, at Urey, Indiana county, on Friday. He was coming out of the mine and fell in front of a loaded car.

—The house of Peter Summelsberger, in Cambria township, caught fire on Tuesday about noon from a defective flue and together with most of the household furniture was consumed.

—Westinghouse promises to produce electricity at one-sixth the present cost. By his method, which is soon to be made public, long lines are to be operated economically without trolly wire or conduit.

—Mr. Joseph Farabaugh has removed the plant of the Cherrytree *Record* to Cresson and last week the first number of the Cresson *Record* made its appearance. It is neatly printed and full of local news. We wish it success.

—Ex-Sheriff James Myers, of this place, in going from his residence to the court house on Tuesday, slipped and fell, severely injuring one of his knees. He is compelled to use crutches in going about the house.

—Matthew Black, one of Altoona's oldest citizens, slipped and fell on the pavement in that city on Tuesday and was so badly injured that he had to be carried to his home. Mr. Black is 81 years of age and a former resident of Summit, this county.

—George Richards, of Reade township, loaded up his wagon a few days ago intending to go to mill the next day. During the night sneak thieves came along and relieved him from the journey. They carried off two bags of grain, a sleighrobe and whip.

—The professional card of Dr. Laino, the well-known dentist of Gallitzin, will be found in another column. Dr. Laino is an old practitioner, well skilled in all the recent developments of the profession and to those getting work done his work will speak for itself.

—H. Orth, of Gallitzin, has a change of ad in this issue of the FREEMAN. This house has been made especially attractive for the holiday season and all people visiting that place should drop into Orth's and take a look at the tastefully arranged display of holiday goods.

—At an early hour on Sunday morning fire was discovered in the meat market of S. L. Stover, in Morrellville, and before the flames were gotten under control, damaged the goods and fixtures to the amount of $150 and the building, which belongs to George Corner, to the extent of $100.

—Spurgeon Williams, of the firm of Luther & Williams, blacksmiths in this place, has bought out the livery stable of Conrad Wentroth, in Wilmore, and in a short time will move to that place and take charge of the business. Ebensburg as a consequence loses a good citizen and Wilmore gains one.

—John Parsons, a miner employed in McCue's mine at Gallitzin, was caught by a fall of coal on Tuesday afternoon and had is injured. When taken out it was found that his left arm was crushed and that he was injured internally. He was taken to the Altoona hospital where the injured arm was amputated.

—On Sunday morning a fire occurred in the bar room of the Bellmont Hotel in Altoona that caused a loss estimated at $500 covered by insurance. The bar had been decorated with cotton to represent a winter scene of snow and ice which in some manner caught fire. The bar fixtures including several large mirrors were destroyed.

—The ladies of the "Presbyterian Industrial Society" will hold their "Christmas Market" in the Opera House next week, on Wednesday and Thursday, December 11 and 12. Those visiting the Market will have the opportunity of purchasing a number of useful and ornamental articles suitable for Christmas presents. All are cordially invited.

—At Cincinnati Judge Wilson decided that speculation in theatrical tickets is unlawful, and held that reserved seat tickets cannot be sold for a certain performance after the theatre doors are open for that performance. A person buying a ticket for general admission after the doors are open is entitled to any seat in the house not then reserved.

—The grand jury on Tuesday found true bills against John Ward, charging him with abortion followed by death of child; abortion followed by death of woman; and attempting to produce abortion. Ward is the young man who is implicated in the death of Miss Lizzie Dugan, of Wilmore, and who gave himself up and was locked up in jail a couple of weeks ago. He is now out on bail.

—Mrs. Kate Gillespie, died at the home of her son-in-law, Alexander Brawley, in Barr township, on Thursday morning December 5th, 1895, aged 83 years. Mrs. Gillespie is survived by three sons, Mark and Patrick, of Strongstown, Indiana county; and Francis, of Altoona; one daughter, Mary, wife of Alexander Brawley, of Barr township. Her husband died a number of years ago.

—The rededication of St. Joseph's German Catholic church, at Johnstown, has been set for Sunday, December 22. The Rt. Rev. Richard Phelan, bishop of the Pittsburg diocese; Rt. Rev. Leander Schnerr, archabbot of St. Vincent's monastery, and a large number of the clergy and laity are expected to be present. The finishing touches of the interior decorations are of the rebuilt edifice are now being made.

—The Punxsutawney *Spirit* man says that parties wishing their letters to go through in a hurry should always write "In haste" on the lower left hand corner of the envelope. Then everybody connected with the postal service jumps around lively. The stage driver whips his horses into a brisk trot, the postmaster dances a jig and the route agent rushes forward and tells the engineer to pull the throttle open and let 'er go.

—The department of public instruction at Harrisburg has issued the following circular letter: "The several boards of directors may determine for themselves in all cases which days designated by law as public holidays shall be observed as school holidays in their respective districts. In case the schools were open for regular instruction on the days named the time can be counted, reported and paid for the same as other days constituting a school month."

T. D. Stein, the Pittsburg coal operator, was Monday morning called for sentence in the criminal court for swindling his miners at Idlewood by using false weights. Judge Porter imposed a fine of $500 and sent Stein three months to the county jail. The case will be taken to the superior court, but it cannot be appealed without an allocatur. Stein will have to go to jail until the allocutur and order admitting him to bail is granted by a judge of the superior court.

—Mrs. Hannah Beers died at the home her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Troxell, in Reade township, on Wednesday evening November 27th, 1895, of neuralgia of the heart. Mrs. Beers was about 28 years of age and leaves three little orphan boys, her husband M. G. Beers having died less than a year ago from typhoid fever. Her remains were interred in Pleasant Hill cemetery on Friday last, followed to their last resting place by a large concourse of sorrowing relatives and friends.

—The Tyrone forges closed down in all its departments on Saturday for ten days, with a prospect of making the shut-down indefinite. A lack of orders is the cause. Between seventy-five and one hundred men are thrown out of employment. Bar and scrap iron and blooms are the principal output of these forges, which are the last of a number which used to be in active operation in the vicinity of Tyrone, the others having been closed several years ago and never put into operation again.

—Sale bills have been printed at this office for D. W. Martin, assignee of Rose McGough, who will offer at public sale at the residence of Peter McGough, in Portage, on Saturday, January 4, 1896, at 3 o'clock P. M., the stock of a well equipped livery stable consisting of 4 horses, 5 carriages, spring wagon, 2 wagons, 5 sleighs, 1 sled, bobsleds, saddle, harness, blankets, robes, etc. Also one hearse and undertakers supplies, a lot of furniture, parlor suit, sitting room suit, six bed room suits, kitchen utensils, etc.

—Several years ago a company of Perry township farmers bought a horse of a firm in New York State. He proved to be a g. g. in various ways. The farmers brought suit against T. L. Johnson, from whom the horse had been bought, charging them with conspiracy and false pretense. The case was heard in August, 1894, and the jury found Leggett and Converse guilty as indicted. They gave bail and the matter was held over until Monday of this week when they were sentenced to pay a fine of $400 each and to serve a term of five months in the county jail.

—About half past four o'clock on Monday afternoon an empty engine going east from Gallitzin, struck two Hungarians who were walking on the railroad track at the eastern end of the Gallitzin tunnel and hurled them from the track. They were walking in regular Hungarian style, one behind the other, and neither knew of the approaching train until struck. One was dead when picked up and the other, who gave his name as Peter Cricho, was badly injured and was taken to the Altoona hospital. The dead man is Globek Kastantin and had been in this country about two years.

—A dispatch from Mahaffey dated on Tuesday says: President Watts, Vice President Hicks, Secretary and Treasurer Brown and Chief Engineer Patterson, officials of the Pittsburg & Eastern railroad, accompanied by John Piscairn, manager of the the Loyalhanna Coal & Coke Company, and an interested capitalist by the extension of the Pittsburg & Eastern, are now inspecting the proposed branch from Burnside, Clearfield county, to Spangler, Cambria county, a distance of about 16 miles. This branch, which will open up a valuable and extensive coal field, is to be graded and constructed at an early date.

—A dispatch from Johnstown on Tuesday says a general strike of all the house coal miners in that city has been inaugurated. Last week the operators granted a demand for a general wage advance of 10 cents per ton, after raising prices to consumers. A discovery that the Williams mine men were not receiving the advance as agreed to led to the reinstallment of the old wages and then the general strike. The operators will hold a meeting to consider the question of renewing their agreement to pay the advance agreed upon independent of Operator Williams, all of whose men are working below the scale.

—A large gray wolf has been seen by a number of people on Chestnut Ridge and on the ridge in the vicinity of Ligonier. It has also been seen near Youngstown on two occasions, and the other evening it is reported to have chased several people to their homes. It is larger than an ordinary sized calf and where it came from is a mystery. So great is the excitement that some people are afraid to send their children to school, except when under guard. Hunting parties have been formed to hunt the animal, but all attempts so far have been futile owing to the fact that the dogs will not follow the tracks. Signs of other wolves are reported.—*Greensburg Argus.*

—William M. Drake, aged, 16, residing in Logan township, Blair county, was struck and fatally injured about five o'clock on Sunday evening at Bellwood, by fast Mail west. The unfortunate with three companions left Juniata about 4 o'clock in the afternoon to go to church at Bellwood, taking the water train for that point. In alighting from the water train as Bellwood young Drake stepped on the west bound track, directly in front of Mail train, which struck him and hurled him 15 feet along the track. His companions picked him up and carried him into the station. He was afterwards taken to the Altoona hospital where he died a few minutes after his admission.

A Highway Murder.

Friday night William Vertican was waylaid at Paulton by two men named James Kelly and Frank Miller, who robbed him of all his money, watch, etc., and then to cover up their tracks shot him, leaving him for dead. He was found shortly afterward, mortally wounded. A posse started in pursuit of the robbers and would-be murderers and shortly after arrested them. They were taken to Apollo and kept until Saturday and then removed to the Greensburg jail. Vertican is a young farmer, whose home is in Conemaugh township, Armstrong county. He is unmarried. While still living, at last accounts no hopes are had of his recovery. Kelly and Miller are both tramps, and have been wandering over the country.—*Blairsville Courier.*

Court Proceedings.

Court met on Monday with Judge Barker on the bench.

The following cases were disposed of:

Commonwealth vs. W. Horace Rose, surety of the peace and conspiracy. Court directed the prosecutrix, Mrs. Annie Nitsch, to pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. Jacob Meyer, surety of the peace. Defendant sentenced to pay the costs.

Same vs. Christ E. Blough, surety of the peace. Court divided the costs between the defendant and the prosecutor, Richard Cobaugh.

Commonwealth vs. M. S. McGarry, desertion. Defendant directed to give bond for the payment of $3 per week for his wife's support.

Commonwealth vs. Christ E. Blough, assault and battery and aggravated assault and battery. Court sentenced the prosecutrix, Mrs. Kate Forbes, to pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. Claude T. Miles, fornication and bastardy. Defendant plead guilty. Sentenced to pay the prosecutrix, Etta J. Merritt, $30 lying-in expenses, $20 fine, costs of prosecution, and $1 per week for seven years.

Commonwealth vs. John C. Herdman, fornication and bastardy. The child being dead the defendant was sentenced, to pay a fine of $100 and costs.

Commonwealth vs. Nicholas Boyer and W. H. H. Robinson, assault and battery. Jury find defendant not guilty and divide the costs between the defendants and the prosecutrix, Mrs. Mary Plummer.

Commonwealth vs. Hugh McAnulty, assault and battery. Jury find defendant guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $20 and costs and go to jail for three months.

Commonwealth vs. W. F. McCurdy, constable of Coopersdale borough, voluntary escape, aiding prisoner to escape, and escape by negligence. Jury find defendant guilty.

Absconded.

City Solicitor William Ambrose, of Altoona, has absconded. He left that city Friday a week ago, presumably for Pittsburg, and since that time no trace whatever can be gotten of his whereabouts. The amount short in his account is entirely unknown but it is said that the figures will aggregate fully $15,000 or $20,000. The disappearance of Ambrose under these circumstances has caused a decided sensation, for he was one of the most widely known lawyers in that section of the commonwealth. Besides being solicitor for the city, he was solicitor for three prominent local institutions known as the Security, Mutual and Provident Building and Loan associations, and also the State Building and Loan association. Outside of looking after so many public institutions, he enjoyed a large lucrative law practice and was one of the most highly respected citizens of Blair county. He is only about 40 years of age, a leading member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and leaves behind a heartbroken wife and a beautiful 12-year-old daughter, Florence.

The reason given for the surprising act is attributed to recent dissipation and not being able to face creditors who were pushing him. It is confidently believed that had Ambrose stopped short in his downward course, his many influential friends would have raised the shortage willingly and there would have been no necessity for his departure.

Farmers' Institutes.

A farmers' institute will be held in Patton on February 12th and another on the day following in Ebensburg. The committee having them in charge, Hon. S. D. Patterson, Hon. J. J. Thomas and Mr. Alex. Strittmatter, have concluded to hold a third but have not as yet decided on the time and place.

Among the prominent people who will be present are Thomas J. Edge, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, and Prof. John Hamilton, deputy; Senator Critchfield, of Somerset county; Prof. S. B. Hodges, pomologist of the State Board of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and Hon. Geo. B. Powell, New York. Dr. J. T. Rothrock, secretary of the State Forestry Commission, will deliver an illustrated lecture on forestry at night, and Dr. B. H. Warren state ornithologist, will give a lecture on birds, illustrated by calcium lights.

Beside the above named gentlemen from abroad the institute will be treated to essays by the the following named gentlemen from at home: Superintendent Leech, J. F. McKenrick, Esq., and Prof. Gibson, of Ebensburg; Prof. Biter, of Gallitzin; Prof. John McCormick, of Wilmore; Prof. Foley, of Carrolltown, and Hon. S. D. Patterson, of Barr township.

Frightful Statistics.

The report of the superintendent of the bureau of railway statistics of this state for the past year is out. The section covering the accidents on steam railways is interesting. It shows a total of 29 passengers killed and 612 injured; 447 employes killed, and 8,346 injured; 1,107 other persons killed and 1,669 injured, a grand total of 1,583 killed and 10,607 injured.

The statistics for the year show that to every 432 employes there was one killed, and to every 23 one was injured. Among passengers one was killed out of 4,325,718 carried, and one injured in every 204,977 carried. The Philadelphia & Reading Company carried the greatest number of passengers for each one killed, and the Pennsylvania was second.

The aggregate figures of the nine leading companies operating in the state show that 4,275,149 passengers were carried to one killed, and 147,419 carried to one injured. Of the employes there has been one killed for every 361 employed and 17 to one injured. A comparison for the last five years shows clearly the results of the business depression in number of passengers carried and railroad men discharged, the number dropped from the rolls in 1894 being about 94,000.

A County Commissioner Fired.

The motion of John Hurd, one of the Blair county commissioners who was recently convicted of malfeasance in office, for a new trial was heard by Judge Bell in the Blair county court on Saturday and refused. He was directed to appear before the court on Monday for sentence.

On Monday when Mr. Hurd appeared he was sentenced as follows

"The sentence of the court is that you pay a fine of $50 to the commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the use of Blair county and costs of prosecution, and it is further adjudged by the court that defendant be removed from the office of county commissioner of Blair county, and, as a part of this sentence, he is removed and dismissed from the office of county commissioner of Blair county."

A writ of allocutor was afterwards granted by Justice Dean, of the supreme court, and appeal to that tribunal will follow.

Directors' Association.

The Directors' Association of the teachers' institute, have chosen the following officers for the ensuing year: T. W. Dick, Esq., president; John Itell, of Portage township, vice president; G. J. Jones, secretary; Col. S. W. Davis, corresponding secretary; R. R. Davis, treasurer; Messrs. G. W. Bowman, G. M. Wertz, P. M. Brown, William Davis and Alexander Lang, executive committee. Messrs. P. M. Brown, of Wilmore, and Alexander Lang, of South Fork, were chosen to represent the Association at the meeting of the State Directors' Association at Harrisburg in January next.

Real Estate Transfers.

Ephraim M. Kuntz to Carl A. Griffith, Stonycreek; consideration, $325.

Isaac E. Chandler et ux. to Archibald Findley, Morrellvilee, $450.

Joseph P. Miller to David J. Bougher et al., Barr, $400.

Henry K. Stauffer et ux. to David J. Bougher et al., Barr., $125.

Charles Jones to John Tickerhoof, Portage, $800.

Ignatius Ondrjezek et ux. to Howard Bergstresser, Lilly, $650.

John A. McGuire et ux. to Henry Hagan, Gallitzin township, $400.

John C. Martin et ux. to Benjamin Miller, Portage, $1.

Benjamin Miller et ux. to W. H. Moudy, Portage, $30.

Frank M. Shaffer et ux. to William L. Trail, Johnstown, $1,000.

Michael D. Koontz, administrator, to Arnold D. Koontz, Susquehanna, $600.

Sheriff of Cambria county to Teutonia Loan & Building Association, Johnstown, $1,470.

Teutonia Loan & Building Association to G. M. Allenderfer, Johnstown, $1,675.

John Reinhart, guardian, to W. A. Zipf, Johnstown, $4,950.

Blacklick Land & Improvement Company to A. J. Miller, Vintondale, $350.

Darwin Cassatt et ux. to Thomas J. Bracken, Morrellville, $2,000.

Henry Strayer et ux. to Lizzie Strayer, Morrellville, $1,000.

Lizzie Strayer to Sadie C. Strayer, Morrellville, $1,000.

Mountain Coal Company to George Grambling et al., trustees, Adams township, $1.

John Harshberger, et ux. to Adam J. Keifer, Upper Yoder township, $175.

Joseph Snyder et ux. to Joseph Taylor, Patton, $1,050.

John Davis et ux. to J. A. Shoemaker, Glen Glade, $200.

J. A. Shoemaker et ux. to Edward P. Shoemaker, Ebensburg, $400.

George Eichensehr et ux. to C. S. Ickes, Adams township, $200.

James A. Kirkpatrick et ux. to M. C. Westover, assignee, Spangler, $1.

Joseph A. Scanlan et ux. to James C. Scanlan, Cambria township, $1.

Rachel R. Farabaugh et vir. to Frank McAnulty, Barnesboro, $300.

Jennie A. Benfor et vir. to Mary Cauley, Johnstown, $1,000.

Sheriff of Cambria county to John H. Likens, Washington township, $935.

J. H. Likens, to Francis M. Leap, Washington township, $800.

C. J. Mayer, treasurer, to A. W. Lee, Chest township, $18.

Albert C. Hopkins et al. to Henry S. Frank, Chest township, $1.

Henry S. Frank to William A. Criste, Chest township, $1.

William H. Dill et ux. to A. W. Lee et al., Chest township, $5.

Oscar Mitchell, assignee, to A. W. Lee et al., Chest township, $1,005.

John C. Hofecker et ux. to David A. Costlow, Upper Yoder township, $700.

A Woman Killed.

Mary Ann, wife of Peter McGuire, of 405 Moore street, Johnstown, was instantly killed about 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon on the railroad near the Cambria Iron Company's blast Furnaces, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.

She had taken her son's supper to the closet at one of the furnaces and was on her return home, when she was run down by a car that had been side-tracked. She was walking on the siding and the brakeman who had charge of the car endeavored to notify her of her danger by shouting, but she did not hear him on account of the noise made by the engine in the furnaces. The car struck her in the back and knocked her to the track, and then passed over her breast. Her neck was broken and the ends of her fingers on the right hand ground off.

The Cambria ambulance was at once sent for and the remains were conveyed to John Henderson's undertaking establishment on Main street, where they were prepared for burial, being conveyed to her late home on Sunday night.

Mrs. McGuire was born about 40 years ago in England, and came to America in 1888, locating in Johnstown. She is survived by her husband, one daughter, Miss Nannie, and two sons, Peter and Patrick.

Hurt on the Railroad.

Patrick O'Brien and Michael Fury, two miners whose homes are at Gallitzin, went to Altoona on Saturday, and after sampling a considerable amount of Altoona liquor, started homeward about midnight on a freight train. The train stopped at Kittanning Point and O'Brien got off to walk and keep himself warm. He was right in front of an approaching eastbound freight train. Fury saw O'Brien's danger and dismounted from the train on which they had been riding to save him. He reached his companion before the engine and gave the latter a push, knocking him to the side of the track. Before O'Brien could crawl out of the way of the train the engine passed over his left foot, crushing it. The toes of Fury's right foot got under the wheels.

Both men were taken to the Altoona hospital, where O'Brien's injured foot was amputated and the two toes of Fury's foot. O'Brien is also injured about the face and his body is bruised. Neither of the men is in a serious condition.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Thursday, December 5, 1895:

Hugh W. Orner, Strongstown, Indiana county, Pa., and Laura M. Davis, Cambria township.

John Cresswell and Anna B. Burk, Nolo, Indiana county.

George Statler, Scalp Level, and Blanche E. Wentz, Pava, Bedford county.

Laurence Constable and Sarah E. Heller, Johnstown.

Adam W. Carott, Altoona, and Stella S. Douglass, Chest Springs.

Noah Gordan and Jennie Dumford, Johnstown.

H. D. Ragor and Sarah McCormick, Belsano.

Robert E. Horner and Julia Hurley, Johnstown.

James Fullard Dukes and Sarah Ann Birchall, Barnesboro.

D. L. Wagner and Annie Annie Dearmin, Jackson township.

John E. Ardel and Minnie M. Brown, Patton.

Robert Purdy and Clara E. Smith, Morrellville.

Attempted Suicide.

Miss Lottie Pringle, aged seventeen years, daughter of Constable George D. Pringle, of Wilmore, attempted to commit suicide by shooting herself with a revolver in the back yard at the home of her parents, on Friday night of last week, about ten oclock.

The ball, however, struck one of her corset stays and glanced off, inflicting only a slight flesh wound. She was carried into the house by members of the family and laid on a couch and Drs. Blaisdell, of Wilmore, and Armitage, of Lilly, quickly summoned. An examination, however, put at rest any fears of a fatal termination of her rash act as the wound proved only to be a trifling one. This is said to be the third attempt of the girl to shuffle off the mortal coil, the other two attempts having been made by taking laudanum and frustated by a timely discovery in each case.

NOTICE is hereby given that the application of Nicholas J. Boyer for the transfer of the retail license granted to C. Wentroth at Wilmore borough has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions in and for Cambria county and will be acted upon by he said Court on Monday, December 9th, 1895.

J. C. DARBY,
Nov, 22, 1895. Clerk Q. S.

Miscellaneous Notices.

JINGLE! Jingle! Jingle! There are dandy Sleigh Bells for sale at
Nov. 29. GEO. HUNTLEY'S.

CHINESE Lillies, Hyacinths and Tulips, all good Flowering Bulbs, at
Nov. 29. GEO. HUNTEY'S.

DROP in and take a look at those handsome Sleighs for sale at right prices at
Nov. 29 GEO. HUNTLEY'S.

JUST opening out the nicest lot of Christmas Goods and Toys ever seen in Ebensburg at
Nov. 29. GEO. HUNTLEY'S.

I WILL give you the manufacturer's five-year written guarantee with the Lovell Clothes Wringer. For sale by GEO. HUNTLEY.
Nov. 29.

MAKE washing day a pleasure to your wife by buying her a Washing Machine. Several kinds for sale at GEO. HUNTLEY'S.
Nov. 29.

HAVE you ever seen those fine Hanging and Banquet Lamps? They would make nice Christmas presents and they are cheap at
Nov 29. GEO. HUNTLEY'S

IT will cost you nothing to step in and look at those fine Saskatchewan Sleigh Robes. They are superior to the genuine Buffalo Robe. At
Nov. 29. GEO. HUNTLEY'S.

FURS WANTED.
Highest prices paid for all kinds of Furs. Bring them to GEO. L. FREDERICKS.
Nov. 1, 1895. Ebensburg, Pa

WANTED—A general representative in this county to organize local boards for the Artisans' Savings and Loan Association. Address 91 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg Pa. mch22

WANTED—A reliable man to represent a loan institution in Cambria county Money loaned in sums of $100 to $10,000. For particulars apply to W. M. DAVIS, Coalport, Pa. mch29tf.

GO and engage some of those Stair Dust Corners to be put on your Stairs. They save broom and labor, besides an ornament to your floors at GEO. HUNTLEY'S.
Nov. 29.

THE Ebensburg Building & Loan Association will offer for sale at the council chamber, Ebensburg, on the fourth Monday in December, $1,000.00. THOS. DAVIS,
LAWYER LAIRMER, Secretary. President.

THERE is no nicer Christmas present you can make to your wife, daughter, sister mother or lady friend than a BISSELL CARPET SWEEPER and there is no cheaper place to buy one than at the House-Furnishing Store of
Nov. 29. GEO. HUNTLEY.

AT THE OLD RELIABLE.

Everybody, and especially the oyster-loving people of Ebensburg, are invited to call at Robt. McKeen's Old Reliable Restaurant, when they want good, fresh Oysters, by the pint, quart or gallon Or you can have them Stewed or Fried, all at the lowest price. Fresh Oysters every day. oct11tf

VISIT THE

Julian Street Restaurant !

Bill of Fare This Week:
Chicken and Oysters in every style.
Ham and Coffee.
Bread and Butter.
Served every day and night until 10 o'clock. Polite waiter. Bring the ladies.
Ice Cream and Oysters by the gallon can be had at any time by notifying us two days in advance JAMES H. GANT.
Nov. 1, 1895.

WE call special attention to the fact that we have opened a Clothing Store in the E. Roberts & Son storeroom on High street, Ebensburg, and we positively sell goods such as Men's Suits, Children's Suits and Overcoats. WE HAVE ONE LOT OF OVERCOATS, AGES 14 TO 19, WHICH WE OFFER CHOICE FOR $4, WHICH CANNOT BE EQUALLED IN THE STATE. Hats, Caps, Gloves, Shirts, Single Pants, Children's Knee Pants, etc., at equally low prices. Call and see us.

Branch of Young American Clothing Co.,
1129 ELEVENTH AVE., ALTOONA, PA.
I. W. ERNST. H. O. STRATIFF. I. C. ADAMS.
Nov. 29.

R. L. JOHNSTON. M. J. BUCK. A. W. BUCK.
ESTABLISHED 1872.

Johnston, Buck & Co.,

BANKERS,
EBENSBURG, - - - PENN'A.
A. W. BUCK, Cashier.

ESTABLISHED 1888.

Carrolltown Bank,

CARROLLTOWN, PA.
T. A. SHARBAUGH, Cashier.

General Banking Business Transacted.

The following are the principal features of general banking business:

DEPOSITS
Received payable on demand, and interest bearing certificates issued to time depositors.

LOANS
Extended to customers on favorable terms and approved paper discounted at all times.

COLLECTIONS
Made in the locality and upon all the banking towns in the United States. Charges moderate.

DRAFTS
Issued negotiable in all parts of the United States, and foreign exchange issued on all parts of Europe.

ACCOUNTS
Of merchants, farmers and others solicited, to whom reasonable accommodation will be extended.

Patrons are assured that all transactions shall be held as strictly private and confidential, and that they will be treated as liberally as good banking rules will permit.

Respectfully,
JOHNSTON, BUCK & CO.

A. E. PATTON, President. WM. H. SANDFORD, Cashier.

THE

First National Bank

OF PATTON.

PATTON, Cambria Co., Pa.

Capital, paid up, - - $50,000.

Accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals received upon the most favorable terms consistent with safe and conservative Banking.

Steamship Tickets for sale by all the leading Lines and Foreign Drafts payable in any of the principal cities of the Old World.

All correspondence Ill have our personal and prom t attention.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
oct13.95

S. L. REED. MATTHOT READE.

REED & READE,

Attorneys at Law,
EBENSBURG, - - - PENNA.
Office on Centre street. [4.28 93

KITTELL & LITTLE,

Attorneys at Law,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office in Opera House. 2.9.94

T. W. DICK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PENN'A.
Special attention to given claims for Pension Bounty, etc. oct7-'95

J. F. McKENRICK,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
EBENSBURG, - PA
Office on Centre street.

H. H. MYERS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office in Colonade Row, on Centre street.

DONALD E. DUFTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PENNA.
Office in Opera House, Center street.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of administration in the estate of Edward Burk, late of Clearfield township, Cambria county, deceased, having been granted by the Register of Cambria county to the undersigned, notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ANNA BURK,
Administratrix of Edward Burk, deceased.
1628 Twentieth Avenue, Altoona, Pa.
Nov. 1, 1895.

NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Cresson & Clearfield Coal & Coke Company at the office of the Company at Frugality, Cambria county, Pa., on the TWENTY FIRST (21st) DAY OF DECEMBER, 1895., at 1:30 P. M., for the purpose of determining on the advisability of certain enlargements of the plant and improvements of the Company, and transacting important business. B. O. HAGAN,
Dec. 6.3t. Secretary.

SANTA CLAUS

Will Make His Appearance at Our Store on

DECEMBER 10

Where you will find A GRAND DISPLAY of

TOYS, NUTS AND CANDY

To Make the Little Ones Happy.

☞Do your shopping with us, where you will find a great variety in all Departments at Lowest Prices.

Yours, for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year,

H. ORTH,

Gallitzin, Pa.

DENTISTRY.

Do you know we are taking out teeth every day without one particle of pain?

Well, we are doing this very thing with "Odontunder," the only local anaesthetic that has stood the test and to-day it is the only one that is used universally by dentists who are up to date in their calling.

The price for "Odontunder" when painless is 50 cents, but if you experience the least pain, we only charge you the usual price, 25 cents.

How about those teeth that need filling? Well, you say they don't ache. That's just the reason why you should have them filled now. After they have ached once you will probably have to have the nerve killed and the tooth treated if you are desirious of saving it. I only charge 50 cents for amalgum fillings and from $1.00 up for gold fillings. These are hard-time prices but they go just the same. Why procrastinate?—that's a big word but it's a good one right here because procrastination means to the patient loss of sleep, neuralgia, ear-ache, tooth-ache and goodness knows what else. We know of a good many young ladies of our acquaintance who would have been married long ago if it hadn't been for those horrid-looking teeth. Remember, to every patient saving teeth filled I give a box of Dr. Richards' tooth powder and full instructions for the care of the teeth. On the 13th of each month I will extract teeth free of charge. You say why on the 13th. Well, now, that's my business. All you have to do is to come. Remember I won't take out your good teeth, because I don't believe in it. Then you say suppose the 13th falls on Sunday. Come right along and we will be only too glad to relieve you of the offending member.

T. M. RICHARDS, D. D. S.,
JULIAN STREET.
Jul.14

IT WILL PAY YOU

To go to **QUINN'S**, Clinton street, Johnstown, to buy Carpets, Linoleums, Mattings, Oil Cloths, Blankets, Feathers, &c. Prices Reduced on All Goods, and **FREIGHT PAID** on All Large Packages.

JAMES QUINN.

Ebensburg Fire Insurance Agency

T. W. DICK,

General Insurance Agent,

EBENSBURG, PA.

ADMINISTRATRIX' NOTICE.
Letters of administration in the estate of P. F. Brown, late of Ebensburg borough, Cambria county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

MATILDA BROWN,
Administratrix of P. F. Brown, deceased.
Ebensburg, Pa., Nov. 29, 1895.

Fall and Winter.

We are now displaying the largest stock of Best-Made Fall and Winter Clothing, Overcoats, and Gents' Furnishings and Shoes in Cambria county.

Our line of Overcoats is immense. We sell well-made and perfect-fitting Clothing as low if not lower than anyone in the State.

We have all sizes to fit, the small boy as well as the largest man, no matter whether you are short or tall, lean or fat, we can fit you.

All we ask is for you to examine our goods and learn our prices, and you will be convinced that the best place in Cambria county to buy Clothing is at

C. A. SHARBAUGH'S,

CARROLLTOWN, PA.

EBENSBURG MARBLE AND CRANITE

MONUMENTAL : WORKS!

☞We are prepared to furnish on short notice and at prices that defy competition

MARBLE AND GRANITE MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, VAULTS AND POSTS

WHAT WE DO:—
Keep constantly on hand one of the Largest and Best Selected Stock of any concern in the County.
Give personal supervision to the manufacture and shipment of all orders.
Use none but the Best Stock, and pay particular attention to the setting of all work. Also agents for the famous Champion Iron Fence.
ALL CORRESPONDENCE ANSWERED.

J. WILKINSON & SON,
EBENSBURG, PA.

BEHIND THE CURTAINS

We have a full line of **TRUSSES** and **SUPPORTERS** of every description. A rupture is of such vital importance that we keep in stock all sizes and makes of **TRUSSES**.

We solicit correspondence and can fill orders by mail.

DAVISON'S - DRUG - STORE.

DENTISTRY

In all its Latest and Most Improved Methods.

Teeth extracted without pain by using Prof. May's E. B. Artificial Teeth without plate just like the natural teeth. I extract teeth, repair them and replace them in their natural position. First-class work done at the most reasonable rates.

☞All work warranted. Terms Cash. Office on Main Street, two doors north of M. E. Church.

DR. A. LAINO,
GALLITZIN, PA.

Dec. 6, 1895.6m

AS STATESMEN SEE IT

Democrats Say Little About the President's Message.

REPUBLICANS MUCH PLEASED

Filth the President's Attitude on Foreign Affairs, Especially Regarding Venezuela—They Don't Like the Financial Feature—English Comments.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The Republicans of the senate do not approve the president's message, so far as it concerns finances. It matters not whether they be silver men or not, they all have something to say against it. Many senators expressed the opinion that the message was disappointing because it did not provide a method for raising revenue. All of Republicans who are known as sound money men were especially disappointed on account of this feature of the message. The silver men were, of course, very emphatic in their disapproval of the president's views on silver. For the most part, however, the Republicans spoke in terms of approval of the position of the president regarding foreign affairs, but more especially as to what he said about Venezuela. The silver Democrats had very little to say regarding the message, and it was for the most part a disappointment for them. There was a general impression in the senate that the proposition of the president to retire the greenbacks would not be successful.

Both curiosity and interest were manifested by the members of the house in the president's message. Members expressed surprise that no recommendation was made for the supply of the treasury deficit. In the discussion of foreign affairs the portion devoted to the enforcement of the Monre doctrine in connection with the boundary line dispute and the suggestions regarding Cuba attracted special attention, but main interest centered in the recommendations for the retirement of the greenbacks and the extension of the national banking system. Several of the Democratic leaders who differ with the president on the financial question refused to express their opinions for publication.

ENGLISH O INIONS.

Comments of Different London Journals on the President's Message.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The newspapers today very generally contain editorial comments upon President Cleveland's message to congress. The Graphic says: "The crudities and indiscretions of President Cleveland's present pronunciaments on foreign affairs might have been evolved by the late Mr. Blaine in his worst mood. Can anything be more absurd than the proposal that the Schomburg line (in Venezuela) should be submitted to arbitration? The reference to Cuba is infinitely more injudicious. It is virtually an expression of sympathy with filibustering."

The Standard, the Conservative organ, says: "We cannot but regret the tone of President Cleveland's references to Venezuela. If we may judge of the tone and substance of Mr. Olney's dispatch from the paraphrase thus imparted to congress, we are not surprised that no answer has been received, and we further undertake to predict that when the reply reaches the white house it will furnish the president with a deal of matter for serious reflection. We must be pardoned if we venture to say that the whole passage referring to Venezuela is a tissue of unreal assumptions and unsupported deductions. If the Americans desire to carry out the views expressed they will do so after due calculation of the cost, Even if we were eager for arbitration the experience in the Bering sea controversy would hardly encourage us. It is not easy to argue calmly when we find President Cleveland has already prejudged the merits of the case. But even strong states have rights, and, though Great Britain is able to maintain her dignity and interests, it ought not to be a mark for public affront in the president's message. We are not much impressed with his currency proposals. He suggests a palliative and not a currency cure.

The Post (Conservative) says: "As regards Samoa and Venezuela, the message appears to be framed on lines which Senator Chandler might approve. In regard to China, there are similar signs of a disposition to conciliate the feelings of popular agitators. These things are incidents of every presidential campaign, and President Cleveland never pretended to be superior to them."

The Times' editorial says: "President Cleveland has drawn a startling picture of the difficulties created by the vicious currency system, and we shall be greatly surprised if the plans he suggests are not warmly welcomed by business men throughout the states. But, flushed by electoral victories, it is probable enough that the Republicans will refuse to allow anything to be done in the direction indicated. Nothing, he says, commits him to a new or aggressive foreign policy.

The Daily News, the Liberal organ, says: "President Cleveland knows better than to treat the Monroe doctrine as if it were a rule of international law. It is neither dignified nor politic for the administration at Washington to take up the quarrels of South American communities which do not observe the usages of civilized nations. America will find some day that this sort of patronage involves a corresponding responsibility, and they will not like that at all."

TWO LIVELY SUBJECTS.

Resolutions Regarding Cuba and the Monroe Doctaine In the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The senate has plunged into real business. Naturally the president's message attracted the attention of the day, but aside from this there were stirring resolutions on the Monroe doctrine and the Cuban rebellion, and after that the usual deluge of bills and resolutions, running into the hundreds, followed.

The message was given the closest attention from all quarters of the chamber. At its conclusion Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts offered a resolution, vigorous in tone, reaffirming the principle of the Monroe doctrine and presenting them in such form as to permit their enactment as a permanent law, rather than an expression of the policy advocated by President Monre.

Mr. Call (Dem., Fla.) gave notice that he would call up his Cuban resolution today.

Mr. Cullom (Rep., Ills.) introduced a resolution on the Monroe doctrine similar to that presented by Mr. Lodge. He gave notice that he would call up the resolution as soon as permissible for the purpose of addressing the body thereon.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) offered a concurrent resolution for the immediate recognition of the Cuban insurgents, the annexation of all islands proximate to the United States, the upbuilding of the Monroe doctrine and a firmer foreign policy respecting the protection of American citizens abroad.

At the brief executive session the resolutions of Mr. Olney, as secretary of state, and Mr. Harmon, as attorney general, were confirmed, and that of Rufus H. Peckham to the supreme bench referred to the judiciary committee.

Unknown Canadian Girl Suicides.

BUFFALO, Dec. 4.—The body of an anknown girl who committed suicide at a fashionable boardinghouse and who is supposed to be from Canada lies at the morgue, unrecognized and unclaimed. It is that of a young woman about 24 years of age.

THE MESSAGE READ.

THE PRESIDENT WRITES ON FOREIGN RELATIONS AND FINANCES.

Advocates Retirement of Greenbacks and Extension of National Banking System. A Firm Demand on England to Arbitrate With Venezuela.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—President Cleveland, in the opening of his message to congress, says that the present legislative session convenes at a time when the interests of our people and the needs of the country give special prominence to the condition of our foreign relations and the exigencies of our national finances. He then says:

In speaking of the attacks on missionaries in China he says the demands of the United States and other powers for redress were followed by the disgrace and dismissal of certain provincial officers who were derelict in duty and the punishment by death of a number of those adjudged guilty of participation in the outrages.

Of the case of ex-United States Consul John L. Waller, sentenced to 20 years imprisonment in France by a French court in Madagascar, accused of giving information to the Hovas, in their war to prevent France seizing their island, in return for valuable concessions given by them (Hovas) to him (Waller), the president says France has furnished this government a copy of the court record, but the evidence in support of the charges has been withheld.

Should Retaliate Against Germany.

The president, in regard to the discrimination of Germany against our food products and insurance companies, advocates that we retaliate in the same way. In regard to our relations with Great Britain the president says that England has failed to patrol Bering sea as effectively as the regulations required. He says that unless seal poaching is stopped the seal herds will be entirely wiped out. He again advises the paying of a lump sum of $425,000 to settle British claims for our seizure of British sealing vessels, unauthorized under the award of the Paris tribunal, which the last congress refused to confirm.

The Venezuelan question is treated as follows: "In July last a dispatch was addressed to our ambassador at London for communication to the British government, in which the attitude of the United States was fully and distinctly set forth. The general conclusions therein reached and formulated are in substance that the traditional and established policy of this government is firmly opposed to a foreible increase by any European power of its territorial possessions on this continent; that this policy is as well founded in principle as it is strongly supported by numerous precedents; that as a consequence, the United States is bound to protest against the enlargement of the area of British Guiana in derogation of the rights and against the will of Venezuela; that, considering the disparity in strength in Great Britain and Venezuela, the territorial dispute between them can be reasonably settled only by friendly and impartial arbitration, and that the resort to such arbitration should include the whole controversy, and is not satisfied if one of the powers concerned is permitted to draw an arbitrary line through the territory in debate and to declare that it will submit to arbitration only the portion lying on one side of it. In view of these conclusions, the dispatch in question called upon the British government for a definite answer to the question whether it would or would not submit the territorial controversy between itself and Venezuela in its entirety to impartial arbitration. The answer of the British government has not yet been received, but is expected shortly. when further communication on the subject will probably be made to congress."

No Recognition of Cuba.

After mentioning the fact of a rebellion in Cuba and the trouble we have had preserving neutrality, the president says: "Whatever may be the traditional sympathy of our countrymen as individuals with a people who seem to be struggling for larger autonomy and great freedom, deepened as such sympathy naturally must be in behalf of our neighbors, yet the plain duty of their government is to observe in good faith the recognized obligations of international relationship. The performance of this duty should not be made more difficult by a disregard on the prat of our citizens of the obligations growing out of their allegiance to their country, which should restrain them from violating as individuals the neutrality which the nation of which they are members is bound to observe in its relations to friendly sovereign states. Though neither the warmth of our people's sympathy with the Cuban insurgents, nor our loss and material damage consequent upon the futile endeavors thus far made to restore peace and order, nor any shock our human sensibilities may have received from the cruelties which appear to especially characterize this sanguinary and fiercely conducted war, have in the least shaken the determination of the government to honestly fulfill every international obligation, yet it is to be earnestly hoped, on every ground, that the devastation of armed conflict may speedily be stayed and order and quiet restored to the distracted island, bringing in their train the activity and thrift of peaceful pursuits."

He then says: "The deplorable lynching of several Italian laborers in Colorado was naturally followed by international representations, and I am happy to say that the best efforts of the state in which the outrages occurred kave been put forth to discover and punish the authors of this atrocious crime. The dependent families of some of the unfortunate victims invite, by their deplorable condition, gracious provision for their needs.

The Vicious Padrone System.

"These manifestations against helpless aliens may be traced through successive stages to the vicious padrone system, which, unchecked by our immigration and contract labor statutes, controls these workers from the moment of landing on our shores, and farms them out in distant and often rude regions, where their cheapening competition in the fields of breadwinning toil brings them in collision with other labor interests. While welcoming, as we should, those who seek our shores to merge themselves in our body politic and win personal competence by honest effort, we cannot regard such assemblages of distinctively alien laborers, hired out in the mass to the profit of alien speculators and shipped hither and thither as the prospect of gain may dictate, as otherwise than repugnant to the spirit of our civilization, deterrent to individual advancement, and hindrances to the full building up of stable communities resting upon the wholesome ambitions of the citizen and constituting the prime factor in the prosperity and progress of our nation. If legislation can reach this growing evil, it certainly should be attempted."

The message refers to the necessity of improvement in the consular service and the extension of civil service and the extension of civil service regulations to appointments therein. It is urged that our ambassadors and ministers at foreign courts should be provided with official residences.

The message refers to boundary disputes with Canada, and says: Her Britannic majesty's government has proposed a joint delimitation of the one hundred and forty-first meridian by an international commission of experts, which, if congress will authorize it, and make due provision therefor, can be accomplished with no unreasonable delay.

The Hawaiian revolution and the landing of British troops on Nicaraguan soil are treated on without special comment.

Our minister in Turkey, says the President, has been vigilant, and the consequence is that our citizens in the disturbed districts are being well protected.

From the discussion of foreign affairs the message passes immediately to the consideration of the financial situation. The history of the greenback issue, and of the legislative requirement that notes taken up should not be retired, is given in detail. The government was forced to redeem without redemption and to pay without acquittance. The compulsory purchase of silver still further increased the demand obligations of the government. The notes of this description outstanding, added to the United States notes still undimidished by redemption or cancellation, constitute a volume of paper obligations amounting to nearly $500,000,000. These obligations are the instruments which, ever since we had a gold reserve, have been used to deplete it.

Reasons For the Shrinkage.

Among the causes for this constant and uniform shrinkage in this fund may be mentioned the great falling off of exports under the operation of the tariff law until recently in force, which crippled our exchange of securities with foreign nations and necessitated to some extent the payment of our balance in gold, the unnatural infusion of silver into our currency, and the increasing agitation for its free and unlimited coinage, which have created apprehension as to our disposition or ability to continue gold payments, the hoarding at home and stoppage of investments of foreign capital, as well as the return of our securities already sold abroad, and the high rate of foreign exchange, which induced the shipment of our gold to be drawn against as a matter of speculation.

The failure to maintain the gold reserve by repeated bond sales is described. In February, 1895, therefore, the situation was exceedingly critical. With a reserve perflously low, and a refusal of congressional aid, everything indicated that the end of gold payments by the government was imminent.

An agreement was therefore made with a number of financiers and bankers, whereby it was stipulated that bonds described in the resumption act of 1875, payable in coin 30 years after their date, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, and amounting to about $62,000,000, should be exchanged for gold, receivable by weight, amounting to a little more than $65,000,000. This gold was to be delivered in such installments as would complete its delivery within about six months from the date of the contract, and at least one-half of the amount was to be furnished from abroad. It was also agreed by those supplying this gold that during the continuance of the contract they would by every means in their power protect the government against gold withdrawals. The contract also provided that if congress would authorize their issue, bonds payable by their terms in gold and bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum, might within ten days be substituted at par for the 4 per cent bonds described in the agreement. On the day this contract was made its terms were communicated to congress by special executive message, in which it was stated that more than $16,000,000 would be saved to this government if gold bonds bearing 3 per cent interest were authorized to be substituted for those mentioned in the contract.

Unmodified Contract Carried Out.

The congress having declined to grant the necessary authority to secure this saving, the contract, unmodified, was carried out, resulting in a gold reserve amounting to $107,571,230 on the eighth day of July, 1895. The performance of this contract not only restored the reserve, but checked for a time the withdrawals of gold and brought on a period of restored confidence and such peace and quiet in business circles as were of the greatest possible value to every interest that affects our people. The president says he is willing to bear his full share of responsibility for this act, as he thinks it averted a great financial panic.

The message then goes on to show that, while disaster was averted, the drain of gold was not stayed altogether, so that after increasing our interest-bearing bonded indebtedne more than $162,000,000 to save our gold reserve, we are nearly where we started, having now in such reserve $79,335,966, against $65,438,377, in February, 1894, when the first bonds were issued.

"Since January 1," the message says, "the government has paid in gold more than nine-tenths of its United States notes and still owes them all. It has paid in gold about one-half of its notes given for silver purchases without extinguishing by such payment one dollar of these notes. When added to all this we are reminded that to carry on this astounding financial scheme the government has incurred a bonded indebtedness of $95,000,000 in establishing a gold reserve, and of $162,315,400 in efforts to maintain it; that the annual interest charge on such bonded indebtedness is more than $11,000,000; that a continuance in our present course may result in further bond issues, and that we have suffered or are threatened with all this for the sake of supplying gold for foreign shipment or facilitating its hoarding at home, the situation is exhibited which certainly ought to arrest attention and provoke immediate legislative relief. I am convinced the only thorough and practicable remedy for our troubles is found in the retirement and cancellation of our United States notes, commonly called greenbacks, and the outstanding treasury notes issued by the government in payment of silver purchases under the act of 1890.

Exchange Notes For Bonds.

"I believe this could be quite readily accomplished by the exchange for these notes for United States bonds of small as well as large denominations, bearing a low rate of interest. They should be long-term bonds, thus increasing their desirability as investments and because their payment could be well postponed to a period far removed from present financial burdens and perplexities, when with increased prosperity and resources they would be more easily met. To further insure the cancellation of these notes and also provide a way by which gold may be added to our currency in lieu of them, a feature in the plan should be an authority given to the secretary of the treasury to dispose of the bonds abroad for gold if necessary to complete the contemplated redemption and cancellation, permitting him to use the proceeds of such bonds to take up and cancel any of the notes that may be in the treasury or that may be received by the government on any account.

"The currency withdrawn by the retirement of the United States notes and treasury notes, and united to probably less than $486,000,000, might be supplied by such gold as would be used on their retirement or by an increase in the circulation of our national banks. Though the aggregate capital of those now in existence amounts to more than $664,000,000, their outstanding circulation based on bond security amounts to only about $190,000,000. They are authorized to issue notes amounting to 90 per cent of the bonds depo-ited to secure their circulation, but in no event beyond that amount of their capital stock, and they are obliged to pay 1 per cent tax on the circulation they issue.

"I think they should be allowed to issue circulation equal to the par value of the bonds they deposit to secure it, and that the tax on their circulation should be reduced to ½ per cent, which would undoubtedly meet all the expense the government incurs on their account. In addition, they should be allowed to substitute or deposit in lieu of bonds now required as security for their circulation those which would be issued for the purpose of retiring the United States and treasury notes. The banks already existing, if they desired to avail themselves of the provisions of the law thus modified, could issue circulation in addition to that already outstanding amounting to $478,000,000, which would nearly or quite equal the currency proposed to be canceled in this manner.

"At any rate, I should confidently expect to see the existing national banks, or others to be organized, to avail themselves of the proposed encouragements, to issue circulation, and promptly fill any vacuum in the supply every currency needed. It has always seemed to me that the provisions of law regarding the capital of national banks, which operate as a limitation to their location, fails to make proper compensation for the suppression of State banks, which came nearer to the people in all sections of the country and readily furnished them with banking accommodations and facilities. Any inconvenience or embarrassment arising from those restrictions on the location of national banks might well be remedied by better adapting the present system to the creation of banks in smaller communities or by permitting banks of large capital to establish branches in such localities as would serve the people—so regulated and restrained as to secure their safe and conservative control and management.

"But there might not be the necessity for such an addition to the currency by new issues of bank circulation as at first glance is indicated. If it we should be relieved from maintaining a gold reserve under conditions that constitute it the gold barometer of our solvency, and if our treasury should no longer be the foolish purveyor of gold for nations abroad or for speculation and hoarding by our citizens at home, should expect to see gold resume its natural and normal factions in the business affairs of the country, and cease to be an object attracting the timid wants of our people and exciting their sensitive imagination. I do not overlook the fact that the cancellation of the treasury notes issued under the silver purchasing act of 1890 would leave the treasury in the actual ownership of sufficient silver, including seignorage to nearly 178 millions in standard dollars. It is worthy of consideration whether this might not, from time to time, be converted into dollars or fractional coin and slowly put into circulation, and in the judgment of the secretary of the treasury the necessities of the country should require."

Larger Revenues Wouldn't Help.

The message makes a long argument to show that larger revenues would not mend matters much. In our present predicament no gold is received by the government in payment of revenue charges, nor would there be if the revenues were increased. The receipts of the treasury, when not in silver certificates, consist of United States notes and treasury notes issued for silver purchases. These forms of money are only useful to the government in paying its current ordinary expenses.

"Perhaps it is supposed that sufficient revenue receipts would in a sentimental way improve the situation by inspiring confidence in our solvency and allaying the fear of pecuniary exhaustion. And yet through all our struggles to maintain our gold reserve there never has been any apprehension as to our ready ability to pay our way with such money as we had and the question whether or not our current receipts met our current expenses has not entered into the estimate of our solvency.

"During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, nearly $85,000,000 in gold was withdrawn from the treasury, and about $17,000,000 was sent abroad, while during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, over $117,000,000 was drawn out, of which about $66,000,000 was shipped, leaving the large balance of such withdrawals to be accounted for by domestic hoarding.

"Inasmuch as the withdrawal of our gold has resulted largely from fright, there is nothing apparent that will prevent its continuance or recurrence with its natural consequences, except such a change in our financial methods as will reassure the frightened and make the desire for gold less intense. It is not clear how an increase in revenue, unless it be in gold, can satisfy those whose only anxiety is to gain gold from the government store."

Argues Against Free Silver.

The final portion of the message is devoted to a consideration of free silver. The president says: "Those who believe that our independent free coinage of silver at an artificial ratio with gold of 16 to 1 would restore the parity between the metals and consequently between the coins, oppose an unsupported and improbable theory to the general belief and practice of other nations and to the teaching of the wisest statesmen and economists of the world, both in the past and present, and what is far more conclusive, they run counter to our own actual experiences. Twice in our earlier history our lawmakers, in attempting to establish a bimetallic currency, undertook free coinage upon a ratio which accidentally varied from the actual relative values of the two metals not more than 3 per cent. In both cases, notwithstanding the coins whose intrinsic worth was undervalued, gradually but surely disappeared from our circulation and went to the countries where their value was better recognized. Acts of congress were impotent to create equality where natural causes decreed even a slight difference. We have signally failed to raise by legislation the value of silver.

"In the light of these experiences, which accord with the experiences of other nations there is certainly no secure ground for the belief that an act of congress could now bridge an inequality of 5) per cent between gold and silver at our present ratio, nor is there the least possibility that our country, which has less than one-seventh of the silver money of the world, could by its action alone raise not only our own, but all silver to its lost ratio with gold. Our attempt to accomplish this by the free coinage of silver at a ratio differing widely from actual relative views would be the signal for the complete departure of gold from our circulation, the immediate and large contraction of our circulating medium and a shrinkage in the real value and monetary efficiency of all other forms of currency as they settled to the level monometallism. Everyone who received a fixed salary and every worker for wages would find the dollar in his hand ruthlessly scaled down to the point of bitter disappointment if not pinching privation.

Would Ruin Our Credit.

"A change in our standard to silver monometallism would also bring on a collapse of the entire system of credit, which, when based on a standard which is recognized and adopted by the world of business, is many times more potent and useful than the entire volume of currency and is safely capable of almost indefinite expansion to meet the growth of trade and enterprise.

"In conclusion I especially entreat the people's representatives in congress, who are charged with the responsibility of inaugurating measures for the safety and prosperity of our common country, to promptly and effectively consider the ills of our critical financial plight. I have suggested a remedy which my judgment approves. I desire, however, to assure the congress that I am prepared to co-operate with them in perfecting any other measure promising thorough and practical relief, and that I will gladly labor with them in every patriotic endeavor to further the interests and guard the welfare of our countrymen, whom in our respective places of duty we have undertaken to serve." GROVER CLEVELAND.

ENGLAND TAKES ISSUE.

She Refuses to Recognize the Divorce Laws of Oklahoma.

WICHITA, Kan., Dec. 4.—Her majesty's empire has taken issue with Oklahoma over the divorce laws of the latter territory. Recently Peter Neilson, a wealthy Englishman, came from London to Oklahoma, and at the end of 90 days made application for a divorce from his wife, Edith Neilson.

The defendant consulted the legal department of the English government on the subject, with the result that her majesty's government held that the divorce laws of Oklahoma would not be respected in the queen's dominion. An elaborate opinion on the matter has been forwarded to the judge of the trial court in Oklahoma. As a great many wealthy English people have secured divorces in Oklahoma, the position taken by the English government is important to them.

Campaign Funds Missing.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—Three-quarters of a million dollars has been stolen from the campaign funds of the Democratic party raised for the years 1893, 1894 and the spring of 1895. The charge is made by M. C. McDonald and Alderman John Powers. It is sustained by the newly elected chairman of the county central committee, Thomas Gahan, in the statement that the funds of the past two years have not been accounted for.

Enjoy Their Notoriety.

ROME, N. Y., Dec. 4.—J. Watson Hildreth, Herbert Plato, Theodore Hibbard and Fred Bristol, who are charged with wrecking the fast mail and passenger train on the New York Central railway on Nov. 19, have been held for the grand jury. While they were in court, the boys chatted gaily with friends and appeared to enjoy the notoriety they have achieved.

Barbara Aub Indicted.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Barbara Aub, who confessed that she made false charges of assault against Walter L. Langerman, has been indicted by the grand jury for perjury. The indictment is based upon the statement of Langerman and the minutes of the court proceedings taken during the trial.

Better Outlook For Miners.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 4.—Forecasts of the joint conference of miners and operators to formulate a scale for 1896 indicate that the miners will get an advance to 69 cents. The conference is now in session.

Uncla Tom Sent to an Infirmary.

LEXINGTON, KY., Dec. 4. — Lewis George Clark, the 84-year-old mulatto who was the original of Mrs. Stowe's George Harris in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," has been sent to the infirmary.

PITH OF THE NEWS.

George Costello, the famous bar performer, was killed at Chattanooga by falling from a train as it was leaving that city.

Three attendants of the Farnhurst asylum were held without bail by the coroner's jury at Wilmington, Del., charged with causing the death of Leon Pisa.

A divorce was granted at Savannah to Mrs. Janie Champion Garmany McAllister, wife of Heyward Hall McAllister, son of the late Ward McAllister.

The end of the New York housesmiths' strike was assured by a conference between President Cornell and the strikers.

Four persons were killed and two severely wounded as the outcome of a domestic quarrel in Bracken county, Ky.

Evidence of a deliberate trainwrecking was discovered in connection with the wreck of the New York and Philadelphia express at Preble, N. Y.

The steamer Strathnevis, long overdue, has been given up as lost at San Francisco.

An attempt was made to wreck a trolley car near Milltown, N. J., by stretching a heavy wire across the track and then blockading the way.

Rev. Dr. W. J. Stevenson, pastor of the Christ Methodist Episcopal church, West Philadelphia, Pa., was stricken with paralysis.

As the result of a feud of long standing Jesse Bruce was fatally shot and Will Smith stopped a bullet with his forehead, flattening out the lead, near Chattanooga.

A HELPING HAND

WOMEN suffering from any form of female weakness are requested to communicate promptly with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and answered **by women only.** A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman; thus has been established the eternal confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America. This confidence has induced more than 100,000 women to write Mrs. Pinkham for advice during the last few months.

Think what a volume of experience she has to draw from! No physician living ever treated so many cases of female ills, and from this vast experience surely it is more than possible she has gained the very knowledge that will help your case.

She is glad to have you write or call upon her. You will find her a woman full of sympathy and a great desire to assist those who are sick. If her medicine is not what you need, she will frankly tell you so, and there are nine chances out of ten that she will tell you exactly what to do for relief. She asks nothing in return except your good will, and her advice has relieved thousands.

Surely any ailing woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance. Read the following illustration:

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:

In March I wrote you the following letter, asking you if your remedies would aid me:—"I am twenty-eight years old, and have three children. I suffer terribly with pain in the small of the back, dizziness, kidney trouble, nervousness, burning sensation in my stomach, and I am unable to do anything." I received a reply, a very kind helpful letter. I followed your advice. To-day, I am glad to be able to write that I am a well woman. I wish all women in my way afflicted would do as I did, and they will find relief. I think any woman who will continue to suffer with any of these trying diseases peculiar to our sex after hearing what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done in so many cases, is responsible for her own sufferings.

MRS. JAMES J. HAGAN, 3842 Clinton St., Nicetown, Phila., Pa.

Three Books Worth Getting—"Guide to Health," "Woman's Beauty, Peril, Duty," "Woman's Triumph."—These are FREE

Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

NEW SUPREME JUDGE.

Judge Rufus Peckham Chosen to Succeed Justice Jackson.

HILL NOT OPPOSED TO HIM.

He Is Therefore Likely to Be Quickly Confirmed by the Senate—The New Appointee Highly Esteemed by Supreme Court Justices—His Career.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The president has nominated Rufus W. Peckham of New York to be associate justice of the United States supreme court, to succeed the late Howell E. Jackson of Tennessee.

Rufus W. Peckham is a resident of Albany and judge of the court of appeals of New York. His name has been mentioned frequently for the office to which he has been nominated. It is believed his nomination will be satisfactory to Senator Hill, whose opposition was successful in preventing the nomination of Messrs. Hornblower and Wheeler Peckham; the two New Yorkers whose names were sent in by President Cleveland for the supreme court justiceship now held by Justice White of Louisiana. Senator Hill on several occasions has spoken very highly of the new nominee. The nomination will go first to the judiciary committee, which always scrutinizes closely the record of persons named for the supreme court bench, but no flaw in the high reputation of Judge Peckham it is believed confirmation will follow as speedily as consistent with the importance of the office.

Senators on both sides of the chamber express themselves as highly pleased with the nomination of Judge Peckham of New York. Senator Hill is in the west, and Senator Murphy said there could be no doubt of speedy confirmation. He did not believe that Senator Hill would make any opposition. The judges of the United States supreme court are understood to have expressed satisfaction with the selection. Judge Peckham is known to the members of the court through his decisions and is highly esteemed in that quarter. He appeared before the court on several occasions before his elevation to the New York judiciary, and although then a comparatively young man, he is still remembered for his thorough and effective manner of presenting his cases.

Senator Pugh, chairman of the committee on judiciary, will call a meeting of the committee for next Monday for the purpose of considering Judge Peckham's nomination.

Judge Rufus W. Peckham was born in Albany in 1837. His father, Rufus W. Peckham of Albany, was a judge of the court of appeals and he is a brother of Wheeler H. Peckham of New York city. Judge Peckham is a member of the appellate court of New York state, and before his elevation to that position in November, 1886, was active in Albany politics, being at one time the leader of the Democratic party in that city. He is a warm personal friend of President Cleveland.

A Brief House Session.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The session of the house was very brief and was consumed entirely by the reading of the president's message. It was listened to with fair attention, but the features of the document received neither approval or disapproval from the members until the conclusion of the reading, when several Democrats created a slight demonstration. When it was finished the house immediately adjourned until Friday.

Too Vigorous Against Socialists.

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—The report that Baron Von Koeller, the Prussian minister of the interior, had been dismissed on account of the recent strong measures he has instituted against the socialists, ordering the closing of their clubs and the searching of their residences, is confirmed.

HINSHAW MAY BE GUILTLESS.

Reputable Man Says He Knows Who Murdered the Preacher's Wife.

DANVILLE, Ind., Dec. 4.—There have been sensational developments in the case of Rev. William Hinshaw, who was recently convicted of the murder of his wife and is now serving a life sentence in prison. Hinshaw stoutly protested his innocence and maintained that his wife was killed by robbers who came to their house and left in a buggy. At the trial the evidence failed to bear Hinshaw out and the jury quickly returned a verdict of guilty.

Now comes Lewis Asher, a neighbor of Hinshaw, and states that on the night of the murder, while out hunting his horses, he saw two men drive toward the Hinshaw home; later he heard pistol shots and cries for help. He was frightened and returned home and was passed by two men. Asher claims to know who killed Mrs. Hinshaw, but refuses to tell, as his life, he

REV. WILLIAM E. HINSHAW.

says, would be in danger. Asher has been placed in jail and will be examined by the grand jury. Asher is a man of good reputation.

Killed His Sister's Slanderer.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Dec. 4.—In a quarrel at Matewan, arising from an accusation by Henry Freeland that James Butcher had made disreputable remarks about Freeland's sister, Butcher was killed by a hatchet thrown by Freeland. The slayer was arrested.

$20,000 In Bonds Missng.

HUDSON, N. Y., Dec. 4.—The discovery has been made that $20,000 of the town bonds of Gallatin, Columbia county, were stolen in May last when the general merchandise store of E. J. Brantt, a former supervisor, was burglarized and the safe blown open.

Killed by His Brother-In-Law.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—James Lewis has been killed while attempting to defend his sister from the abuse of her husband, Andrew Gazzalo.

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LISTEN!

Men's Black and Blue Beaver Overcoats, Single and Double Breasted,	$4.75
All-Woolen Kersey Overcoats, Black and Blue, Italian Lining,	$8.00 and $9.00
Men's Gray Union Suits,	$1.00
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Men's all-wool 22oz. Black Cheviot Suit, the greatest Suit in the county for the money—regular price everywhere, $10.00—our price,	$7.50
All-Wool Clay Worsted Suits, Sacks and Frocks,	$8.00 to $10.00
French Black Worsteds, all wo.ken,	$12.00 to $15.00
Children's Suits,	75c. to $6.00
Youths' Suits,	$3.50 to $10.00

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Main Line Express, daily	10 59 a m
Altoona Express, daily	1 00 p m
Harrisburg Accommodation, Sundays only	1 07 p m
Mail Express, daily	5 17 p m
Philadelphia Express, daily	8 12 p m

WEST.

Johnstown Accommodation, week days	8 14 a m
Pacific Express, daily	8 37 a m
Way Passenger daily	2 36 p m
Mail Train, daily	4 26 p m
Fast Line, daily	8 28 p m
Johnstown Accommodation, week days	8 24 p m

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Trains leave Ebensburg as follows: 7.20 and 3.30 p. m., arrive at Cresson at 7.55 a. m. and 4.05 p. m. Leave Cresson at 9.30 a. m. and 3.35 p. m., and arrive at Ebensburg at 10.05 a. m., and 6 10 p. m.

Cresson and Clearfield.

Leave Irvona at 6.45 a. m. and 3 10 p. m. arriving at Cresson at 8 05 a. m. and 4.30 p. m. Leave Cresson 9.35 a. m. and 5.30 p. m., arriving at Irvona at 10.55 a m. and 6.50 p. m.

For rates maps, etc., call on agent or address THOS. E. WATT, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

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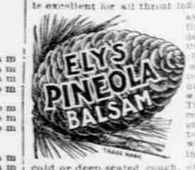

cold or deep seated cough, even succumbs to catarrh. For catarrh use Ely's Cream Balm. Both remedies are pleasant to use. Price of Balm, 50c. per bottle; Pineola, 25c. and 50c. In quantities of $2.50 will deliver in reasonable amount.

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